Daily Report

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Tirana, Durres Party First Secretaries Replaced

AU1907082790 Tirana ATA in English 0812 GMT 19 Jul 90

["Changes to the Posts of the First Secretaries of the Party Committees in Tirana and Durres"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 19 (ATA)—The plenum of Tirana district party committee convened on July 18 in Tirana to examine the tasks deriving from the 11th plenum of the Central Committee of the PLA. At the same time it also examined some problems of the cadre and made some changes in the make up of the secretaries of the party committee of the district. First secretary was elected Comrade Xhelil Gjoni, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee instead of Pirro Kondi, who remains secretary of Tirana district party committee.

Likewise, the plenum of Durres district party committee convened. It analysed some problems of the situation in the district. In order to improve the work it elected Comrade Naim Skuqi first secretary instead of Muho Asllani, who is appointed director of Sukth agricultural enterprise.

Cooperation Protocol Signed With PRC

AU1907125990 Tirana ATA in English 1703 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Tirana, July 17 (ATA)—The protocol of the first session of the Joint Commission of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania and the PR of China for the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries for the year 1990 was signed in Beijing on July 17. For the Albanian party the protocol was signed by Aleksandra Collaku, directress of export-import at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and for the Chinese party by Jen Ju Guan [name as received], vice director of the First Department at the Ministry of Economic Relations and Foreign Trade. Attending the signing ceremony of the protocol were also the vice minister of economic relations and foreign trade of the PR of China, Gu Yongjiang, and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to the PR of China, Justin Papajorgji.

TU 'Declaration' on Workers' Ethnic Unrest

AU1807182290 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Jul 90

["Text" of "declaration" issued by the Independent Trade Unions Confederation, read by unidentified speaker at the Grand National Assembly in Sofia on 18 July—live or recorded]

[Text] Declaration of the Independent Trade Unions Confederation to Nikolay Todorov, Andrey Lukanov, Doctor Zhelyu Zhelev, Aleksandur Lilov, and Viktor Vulkov:

The Confederation of Independent Trade Unions in Bulgaria received information on the effective strikes and other protest actions in the Kurdzhali and Khaskovo municipalities.

According to the coordinators of the Independent Trade Union Confederation, the strikes and protest actions are organized by the Movement for the Defense of National Interests—the basic demands being of a political nature, namely: the defense of the unity and territorial integrity of Bulgaria, the investigation of the legitimacy of the Rights and Freedoms Movement's participation in the Grand National Assembly elections, the demand that the Ministry of Internal Affairs publicize the data on acts of terror committed by illegal pro-Turkish nationalists' organizations, and other political requests of this kind.

We stress that the present situation in these areas is alarming. In the town of Kurdzhali, strikers have occupied the Elektron Plant and the Instrument Equipment Plant, trying to prevent workers from entering the plants. The Bulgarian workers are on strike in these enterprises, while Bulgarian Turks continue their work.

The protesters have blocked the Municipal People's Council building, the bus station, the post office, the bank, and other institutions.

In Khaskovo, the Oblast People's Council building was blocked as of 1000 local time and the blockade is going to be resumed tomorrow also until 1000 local time [as heard].

The city transport workers were on strike between 0700 and 0900 local time, which has caused great difficulties for working people trying to get to work.

The information so far received justifies our assessment that the situation is complicated in the aforementioned region and the tension between the two ethnic communities in enterprises and inhabited settlements is steadily growing.

I request that the representatives of the political forces and the government adopt the measures necessary for calming the situation.

Signed in Sofia 19 July 1990 [date as heard] by Krustyu Petkov, chairman of the Independent Trade Union Federation.

In connection with this case, Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the Council of Ministers just proposed that immediately following the closing of this session, those to whom the letter is addressed—namely Zhelyu Zhelev, Aleksandur Lilov, Viktor Vulkov, and Nikolay Todorov—should meet without any delay, immediately.

Aleksandrov Holds Talks in Kurdzhali

AU1807192390 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Let us report a brief news item from Kurdzhali, which was also discussed at the end of today's National Assembly session.

At a meeting in Kurdzhali between members of the Coordination Council of the Nationwide Committee for the Defense of National Interests and Chudomir Aleksandrov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, questions were discussed aimed at reaching an agreement likely to guarantee the observance of law and order in the town's and region's economic life.

Despite the consensus achieved, the strike committee at a rally of supporters of the Nationwide Committee, declared that it does not accept the conditions and announced that it will pursue the strike until full victory.

The participants in the rally unanimously supported the decision of the strike committee, as our local correspondent Georgi Talev reports from Kurdzhali.

MRF Calls for Calm, Cites 'Conflicts'

AU1907065290 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Text] Our correspondent Georgi Talev in Kurdzhali reports that this morning the district council of the Rights and Freedoms Movement [MRF] issued a call to the citizens in connection with the indefinite strike declared by the Coordinating Council of the Committee for Defense of National Interests, which states the following:

Citizens of Kurdzhali!
The MRF calls upon you to remain calm, display common sense, and not give way to high feelings and provocations.
Conflicts are breaking out with the strikers. Do not get involved in them.
We have asked the managements of enterprises to ensure normal working conditions for you. If it proves impossible to work normally, do not approach the strike committees.

Let us display a high sense of correct political behavior and a realistic appreciation of the heated situation in the town. The economic crisis in the country and the empty store shelves demand that we think more about work than about strikes, reads the appeal of the MRF organization in Kurdzhali.

Kurdzhali Still 'Paralyzed'

AU1907103090 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Text] Our Kurdzhali correspondent Georgi Talev reports that the supporters of the Committee for Defense of National Interests in the town have responded to the call made at the rally held in the town yesterday evening to continue the strike, which in their view must continue until complete success is achieved.

Thus, for the second straight day, life in the town is paralyzed since almost all the enterprises are now on strike, with the exception of those which supply the citizens' most essential daily requirements or which operate continuous production cycles.

The staff of all the main state institutions are continuing their sit-in action. Public transportation is completely halted.

Because of the sit-in at the Rhodope State Printing House, the local paper NOV ZHIVOT failed to come out this morning, nor did the oblast newspaper SHIPKA in Khaskovo, which is also printed at the Kurdzhali printing house.

Khaskovo Hunger Strikes Continue

AU1907113190 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Text] The villagers of Zhultusha, Ardino Municipality, in Khaskovo Oblast, continue their relay hunger strike for the third straight day, because they have not received a satisfactory response to their claims, namely: that the government should adopt a stand against the attempts—before, during, and following the elections—to bring illegal assimilation pressure to bear on the population in the region on the part of representatives of the Rights and Freedoms Movement [MRF]; and that the village should be separated from Ardino Municipality and made a part of Plovdiv Oblast.

Today the strike committee issued a declaration addressed to the government, which states as follows:

Having considered the importance of the problem which worries the inhabitants of the village of Zhultusha, as well as the long distance from Sofia, the strike committee has decided to bring the next hunger strike, which is to begin on the morning 25 July, into a more advanced phase.

A group of strikers will set off in a convoy of cars to National Assembly Square, where they will start another relay hunger strike, without discontinuing the strike in Zhultusha.

If no result is obtained within three days from the start of the relay hunger in front of the National Assembly building in Sofia, the strike will continue until the desired results are achieved.

Tolbukhin City Staff Strikes

AU1907113090 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Text] This morning the inhabitants of Tolbukhin woke up to find they had no administrative services in the municipal People's Council. The employees had declared a one-hour warning strike. The strike committee and the staff supporting it demand the speedy introduction of Finance Ministry Decree No. 56 concerning amendments to the budget of the municipal People's Councils.

Between 0800 and 0900 over 120 members of staff stood in front of the council offices in protest. If the issue is not settled, the staff will call an effective strike until the problem is resolved.

Stara Zagora also woke up this morning with its own regional Republic of Truth. Several tents have been pitched in front of the Stara Zagora Municipal People's Council offices, where citizens' signatures are being collected for a petition. The petition demands that the local authorities hand over premises for use by the Green Party, Radical Democratic Party, the Podkrepa Independent Labor Federation, and others.

At 1830 [1530 GMT) today, Thursday, 19 July, the inhabitants of the City of Truth in Sofia call upon all those who are dissatisfied with the communist past and present, to make a pile of unneeded old items and articles in Democracy Square—9 September Square. The heap will grow together with the increase in our dissatisfaction, state the inhabitants of the City of Truth in their issued declaration, until [words indistinct] shows that we, like all the East European countries, are casting off communism from the bottom. We appeal to all Cities of Truth and all of our supporters throughout the country to make such piles in the central squares of their towns and villages.

The telephone numbers given by the inhabitants of the City of Truth are: 87-07-94, their press center; and 87-12-04, their headquarters.

'City of Truth' Petition, Demonstration

AU1807204490 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] The citizens of the City of Truth in Sofia invited their supporters and adherents to join them at the square in front of the Presidency building tonight. The meeting was convened on the occasion of a petition they submitted today to the Grand National Assembly.

This petition, like their declaration on 6 July 1990, repeatedly insists on confirmation in writing by the Supreme Council of the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] that its parliamentary group will review as soon as possible the already published requests of the City of Truth, such as the demand to discuss the candidacy of a new president and to examine the approach of certain

deputies to the 1968 events in Czechoslovakia, to the Lovech concentration camp, to the so-called national revival process, and to other crimes against the Bulgarian people.

The document insists on revealing the whole truth about the country's foreign debt and about the property of all leaders from the higher BSP echelons. The petition categorically declares that if the Grand National Assembly does not adopt by tonight a decision on the demands submitted, the citizens of the City of Truth shall have recourse to other forms of peaceful protest.

Eli Skorcheva, speaker of the movement for truth, addressed an appeal to support such forms of protest. She invited all those who are dissatisfied with the communist past and present to join an action scheduled for tomorrow during which people are expected to accumulate a huge pile of useless objects and discarded goods in the middle of the so-called Democracy Square. According to the speaker, this symbol should demonstrate, that like the citizens of all East European countries, they are also throwing out communism on the dung heap of history.

Grand National Assembly 18 Jul Session Noted

Chairman Reads 'Provisional Agenda'

AU1807153690 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1450 GMT 18 Jul 90

["Text" of "provisional agenda" for the further work of the Seventh Grand National Assembly, read by Chairman Nikolay Todorov at the parliamentary session in Sofia on 18 July—live]

[Text] Item one. Election of a commission for conducting elections of the mandate commissions.

Item two. Election of a commission to prepare draft regulations for the work of the Grand National Assembly.

Item three. Election of a chairman-president of the Republic, in connection with the wish of Petur Mladenov that his powers be prematurely suspended, expressed in his letter of 6 July 1990.

Item four. Election of a deputy chairman-vice president of the Republic.

Item five. Acceptance of the resignation of the government and instructing it to fulfill its functions until a new government is elected; the president's proposal for electing a chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Item six. Determining the number and forms of the other commissions of the Grand National Assembly.

Item seven. Consideration of the resignation application by Pavel Pisarev, chairman of the Television Committee.

Item eight. Election of judges for the district and regional courts.

Item nine. Consideration of the question of personnel changes in the Supreme Court of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Item ten. Consideration of the resignation of the chief prosecutor and election of a new chief prosecutor of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Item eleven. Adoption of a draft program for the legislative work of the Grand National Assembly until the end of 1990.

Item twelve. Consideration of the draft regulations for the work of the Grand National Assembly.

Summary of Session Proceedings

AU1807165090

[Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1200 GMT on 18 July begins a live relay from the National Assembly hall in Sofia of the Seventh Grand National Assembly session.

At 1202 GMT, Yosif Petrov, the interim session chairman, mounts the platform with Academician Nikolay Todorov, the newly elected Grand National Assembly Chairman. Petrov speaks about yesterday's session, noting the great interest and critical comments made by the public.

At 1207 GMT, Stefan Savov of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] calls for a one-minute silence in memory of the national hero Vasil Levski, whose birthday falls today.

At 1209 GMT, Petur Obretenov, SDS member from Varna, criticizes some procedural shortcomings of the opening session, including the failure to take a roll call, which is now done.

At 1214 GMT, the debate resumes on the number of deputy chairmen of the parliament, which ends with the members voting by simple majority to have three deputy chairmen. The candidates proposed are Ginyu Ganev of the Fatherland Union, Nikodim Popov of the Nikola Petkov Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS], and Ivan Glushkov of the BZNS.

At 1218 GMT, Sonya Mladenova from the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] proposes Aleksandur Dimitrov from the BZNS and Stoyan Ganev from the SDS as additional candidates, because they are young, active, and competent.

At 1224 GMT, Petur Kornazhev, SDS member, answers Mladenova, objecting to her proposal and insisting on the previously named candidates.

At 1227 GMT, Stoyan Ganev declines to accept the candidacy.

At 1229 GMT, Petrov asks the deputies for more proposals, but several deputies take the floor to raise other matters.

At 1236 GMT, Petrov calls for voting on the three candidates. SDS Member Mikhail Mikhaylov protests against the secret ballot procedure, saying that the National Assembly should not be afraid to vote openly. However, Rosen Khubenov of the BSP and Krasen Stanchev from Ecoglasnost argue for secret ballots.

At 1244 GMT, Yosif Petrov proposes a 20-minute recess during which the deputies will cast their secret vote for the above three candidates for deputy chairmen of the Grand National Assembly. The live relay then recesses.

The National Assembly session resumes its work after a 106-minute recess at 1430 GMT.

Interim Chairman Yosif Petrov announces that the election of the deputy chairmen has been concluded and that the three candidates Nikodim Popov, Ivan Glushkov, and Ginyu Ganev have been elected.

SDS Member Snezhana Botusharova then reads the protocol of the election commission, confirming the legality of the voting.

Yosif Petrov announces that his work is thus finished, expresses his thanks for the trust shown toward him, and apologizes for any mistakes he may have made. He then invites the three new deputy chairmen to take their seats.

At 1437 GMT, Pankratiy, metropolitan of Stara Zagora, is invited to speak at his request, in order to give some "explanations" in connection with previous remarks by BSP Member Sonya Mladenova, who objected to the presence of Bulgarian Orthodox priests in their ecclesiastical robes in parliament, when responding to the objection of an opposition deputy soldier appearing in uniform in parliament. The metropolitan explains that orthodox priests are obliged to wear their robes in all places, which does not interfere with their duties as citizens.

At 1444 GMT, the three deputy chairmen take their seats.

Deputy Chairman Nikodim Popov makes a speech of thanks on behalf of himself and his colleague for their election, and pledges that they will respect the new Constitution.

Yosif Petrov makes his farewell at 1448 GMT and steps down to give the chair to newly elected Chairman Nikolay Todorov.

At this point reporter Tsveti Gerov explains that a brief consultation is taking place between the chairman and deputy chairmen, after which further proceeding will be announced.

At 1449 GMT, Assembly Chairman Nikolay Todorov takes the floor, stating that "we are proceeding toward a businesslike, but not routine, job of work," adding that so far, he was unable to coordinate the agenda, because questions and objections have been raised on the subject. Nevertheless, Todorov says, a provisional agenda has been proposed, which he then reads.

At 1455 GMT, the live relay closes. Reporter Tsveti Gerov explains that news on the further National Assembly proceedings will be reported later from the studio.

Further on Proceedings

AU1807191390 Sofia BTA in English
1759 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jul (BTA)—Nikodim Popov from the "Nikola Petkov" BZNS [Bulgarian National Agrarian Union] (in the SDS) [Union of Democratic Forces], Ivan Glushkov from the BZNS and Ginyo Ganev, chairman of the Fatherland Union, were elected today deputy chairmen of the Grand National Assembly.

After their election the session chairmanship was taken by the newly-elected chairman Academician Nikolay Todorov. He immediately urged for businesslike work and proposed that a 12-item agenda be considered and one of the first items be the choice of a president.

The M.P.'s however did not back this concrete proposal but turned back to the item raised by the SDS yesterday for hearing Todor Zhivkov in parliament.

Another demand made by the M.P.'s was that the disbanded Sixth Department at the Ministry of Interior (the political police), declassifies its archives.

The SDS proposed to include in the agenda the issue about the political migrants' amnesty.

The M.P.'s made a proposal to include in the agenda a number of laws directed at the social fabric democratization.

M.P.'s Comment

AU1807191490 Sofia BTA in English
1805 GMT 18 Jul 90

["The Concerns of Parliamentarians"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jul (Mariya Velkovska of the BTA)—"If Todor Zhivkov answers the questions from the M.P.'s, that will be the show of the century which, if televised abroad, may help the public purse, said Mr. Boris Dimovski M.P., commenting for the BTA on the opposition motion that the ousted dictator appear before parliament. Mr. Dimovski, a cartoonist who knows from bitter experience the "democracy" of the former regime, applauded the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) motion. Asked why his co-party members have remained silent on the matter so far, he answered that "half of them belong to the nomenklatura."

All M.P.'s are concerned with the seriousness of the differences between the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] M.P.'s.

Prof. Chavdar Kyuranov M.P., the BSP presidential nominee, believes that the Socialists' parliamentary faction has been united so far. "If there are any serious differences, they would have made themselves felt." Prof. Chavdar Kyuranov was particularly pleased with the ten non-BSP votes cast in the secret ballot for the BSP candidate for chairman of parliament. In his view, the opposition relied that the Socialists would split precisely in the secret ballot. [sentence as received]

Mr. Stoyan Ganev M.P., the SDS spokesman, thinks otherwise. He believes that the deciding of the question whether to vote by secret ballot for personalities had witnessed a symptomatic lack of understanding in the Socialists' camp. Mr. Ganev is concerned, however, by the Socialists' categorical resistance to the decision-making on matters of vital importance by a qualified majority. In his view, this shows that the BSP is inconsistent as it declares itself in support of consensus and declares its willingness to achieve consensus, but rejects an election by qualified majority.

Mr. Petko Simeonov M.P. of the SDS sees the BSP parliamentary majority as one of the main stumbling blocks to the operation of the Grand National Assembly. Mr. Petkov, a sociologist, expects a dramatic shift of the political forces inside parliament. He said that the fact whether the SDS presidential nominee Dr Petur Dertliev will be elected or not (this has to be done by a qualified majority) will test the sincerity of the BSP-demonstrated desire to reform along social democratic lines.

The actor Mr. Vasil Mikhaylov M.P. of the BSP, who defeated the well-known poetess Mrs. Blaga Dimitrova for the single-member constituency seat, said he had never thought "collectively." For him, and, as it turned out, for members of the other parliamentary groups, too, party discipline should not interfere with individual political thinking.

Both inside the chamber and in the lobbies, the M.P.'s continued discussing the character of the consultations among the parliamentary political forces. The assumption was expressed and then rejected that there is a shadow parliament, something like a sequel to the national round-table negotiations. Most M.P.'s, irrespective of their party allegiances, believe that political consultations are a common practice but should not prejudge the parliamentary proceedings.

'Informers' Issue Discussed

AU1807192490 Sofia BTA in English 1816 GMT 18 Jul 90

["M.P.'s Want To Identify the Informers in Their Ranks"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jul (Iva Toncheva of the BTA)—In the first break today the opposition M.P.'s held a heated discussion to move for the disclosure of the covert political past of the Grand National Assembly members and to draft a declaration urging for the appointment of a parliamentary commission which would have access to the M.P.s' files. For more than a week DUMA has been insisting on a disclosure of the informers' identity, insinuating that they can be found in the opposition ranks as well.

"Mindful of the personal drama of the so-called informers, we are perfectly well aware of who is to blame for their unworthy deeds," reads the preliminary draft of the declaration. The opposition wants the making public of the names of those who deliberately cooperated and insists that the informers' lists to be delivered to the National Assembly for safe-keeping.

The opposition M.P.'s believe that they will be able to read their declaration only tomorrow.

In the debate on the agenda, Mr. Yanko Yankov M.P. of the Social Democratic Party (Non-Marxists) took the floor and said that he cannot vote for people whom he suspects of association with the secret services. "There is talk that such people can be found in the ranks of the opposition," Mr. Yankov said, mentioning a feature in the OTECHESTVO magazine which contains such dubious facts concerning a person who is now nominated for president.

The applause first broke out from the Socialists' benches and at first part of the opposition looked nastily surprised.

A little later, the opposition declaration was read out.

Mr. Stefan Prodev M.P., editor-in-chief of DUMA, then took the floor and moved that the M.P.'s sign a sworn statement that they have not been covert informers.

Mr. Georgi Spasov M.P. of the SDS [Union of Democratic Forces] moved that the text of the statement be amended to include an affirmation that the M.P.'s were not involved in decision-making on extrajudicial killings, that they had not upheld totalitarianism, and that they are not responsible for the economic, political and ecological crisis.

"Then no one will remain in the chamber," said Mr. Dragomir Draganov M.P., a Radical Socialist, and demanded a disclosure of the informers in television as well.

The motion introduced by the opposition and Mr. Prodev was seconded by other M.P.'s. One of them even declared that he had never informed and because of his refusal to cooperate with the secret police he had been imprisoned in 1962.

The SDS leader Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev M.P. announced that before the elections all opposition candidates had signed a declaration that they had not cooperated with the secret services. "It would be interesting to see who lied," Dr. Zhelev said and asked that the sworn statement

include an affirmation that the M.P.'s were not involved in the establishment of the notorious Sixth Department, neither as party workers nor as state functionaries.

Session To Resume; Agenda Given

AU1907065890 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0500 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Text] The Grand National Assembly will continue its session at 1500 [1200 GMT] today. I will remind you that last night it was decided by common consent to postpone the voting on the agenda to give time for the Grand National Assembly to prepare the agenda in written form.

Two important documents will be discussed at today's session: a memorandum to the Romanian Parliament and the ruling on the demands put forward in the declaration of the City of Truth movement. In addition, the people's deputies must adopt a position on the proposal for a moratorium on the carrying out of death sentences until a new constitution is adopted, as well as on the memorandum of the Confederation of Independent Trade Unions in Bulgaria.

Zhivkov Desires 'To Be Heard in Parliament'

AU1807163190 Sofia BTA in English 1559 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jul (BTA)—Todor Zhivkov wants to be heard in parliament, the SDS [Union of Democratic Forces] M.P. Aleksandur Chirkov who is Zhivkov's doctor announced today.

He said that two days ago he visited Zhivkov, who told him his wish and asked him to say it in parliament.

Dr. Chirkov said Todor Zhivkov was healthy, that he was sound of mind and that he was only a little depressed.

Prosecutor To Keep Press Away

AU1807150390 Sofia BTA in English 1421 GMT 18 Jul 90

["Prosecutors Will Keep Press Away From Todor Zhivkov"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jul (BTA)—The Prosecutor General's Office today explained the reasons why a TV interviewer was not allowed to see Todor Zhivkov.

When he was placed under house arrest, the ousted head of state and party leader said he feared attempts on his life and asked for protection. One of the measures taken by the prosecutor's office was to bar the access of outsiders to the accused without its permission before the completion of the investigation.

By now almost all Bulgarian mass media and foreign news agencies have requested interviews with Todor Zhivkov. The prosecutor's office believes that it is unsuitable to interview Zhivkov because by July 18, the investigation has been entirely communicated to the accused and to his defence, and if the defence has any objections, further proceedings will have to be conducted.

Assembly Votes To Hear Zhivkov

AU1807194890 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jul (Maria Velkovska from the BTA)—Former dictator Todor Zhivkov will be heard in the Grand National Assembly. This decision was adopted by 274 votes "for", 22 "against" and 25 "abstained" at this evening's session. The announcement of the result was met by the jubulant opposition.

The demand that Todor Zhivkov should appear in parliament and answer questions raised by the M.P.s was made yesterday by the SDS [Union of Democratic Forces]. Representatives of the BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party] took a stand on it at today's debates. Todor Zhivkov's address to the M.P.s in which he declares his readiness to come before the Grand National Assembly and tell the truth about the time when he worked and about his activity was also voiced today. Earlier today it became known that Todor Zhivkov wished to speak in parliament. He demanded that he be allowed to make a one-hour statement.

A proposal to clear out "the parameter of Todor Zhivkov's circle" and that parliament would hear his close aides figured in the debates on this issue.

I agree that Todor Zhivkov should be invited and that parliament will be able to invite former statesmen, Aleksandur Lilov, leader of the BSP said. His next words that the M.P.s are showing a wish for revenge which would lead the country to a dangerous road, were met with strong disapproval. He gave as examples Spain and Greece which "closed a terrible page in their history" and are now in Europe.

SDS leader Zhelyu Zhelev said that before we close the page we should read it. He said that M.P.s did not want revenge the truth. This statement was warmly approved. Zhelyu Zhelev was backed by Krum Nevrokopski who spent 9 years at the Belene socialist concentration camp without a verdict. "We do not want revenge," this representative of the BZNS [Bulgarian National Agrarian Union] Nikola Petkov said. Aleksandur Lilov used the words of Nikola Petkov, the leader of the agrarian opposition in 1947: "You do not wish to read a page, but to bring a party to a trail. But this will not happen, the leader of the ruling party said in conclusion.

A proposal was made today to adopt a law for seeking political responsibility by Todor Zhivkov.

Minister of Foreign Affairs [as received] Atanas Semerdzhiev answered the question of the opposition on whether Todor Zhivkov's guards were sufficient. The guards are in close compliance with the measure of

restraint, he said. The minister said that the ministry is ready to strengthen the guards.

Address Read; Appeals Made

AU1807185390 Sofia BTA in English 1811 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jul (BTA)—I am ready to stand before the Grand National Assembly and tell the Bulgarian people the truth about the time during which I have worked and about my activity, Todor Zhivkov declared in an address to the Grand National Assembly.

This was voiced by Rumen Vodenicharov, chairman of the Independent Association For Defence of Human Rights [SDS] [Union of Democratic Forces]. He said he personally met today Todor Zhivkov who handed him this address.

Todor Zhivkov addresses the M.P.s with two appeals: He would like that the National Assembly would end the outrage exerted on him and his family in the course of a few months by the Chief Prosecutor and the people standing behind him and staging the investigation. He also appeals if possible, to be provided personal guards until his great-grandson's birth in October.

The Grand National Assembly adopted by 274 votes the proposal motioned before which stated that Todor Zhivkov should speak before parliament.

Arnaudov Declaration Condemns Party Attacks

AU1807191090 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1735 GMT 18 Jul 90

["Text" of "declaration" signed by Dimitur Arnaudov, National Assembly deputy from the Fatherland Party of Labor, read by unidentified speaker at the Grand National Assembly session in Sofia on 18 July—live or recorded]

[Text] On behalf of the Fatherland Party of Labor, of which I am a deputy, and on behalf of the Nationwide Committee for Defense of National Interests, I am obliged to declare the following:

I protest the unfounded attacks and accusations against the party and movement which I represent and which have been accused of nationalistic, chauvinistic, and fascist manifestations.

The Fatherland Party of Labor and the Nationwide Committee for Defense of National Interests, in their programmatic documents and in their activities, have always distanced themselves from, and denounced, such manifestations and actions.

I protest against the inaccurate reporting by the media on the events which occurred on 18 July 1990 prior to the opening of the Grand National Assembly, considering that such reports are actually misleading public opinion.

The Fatherland Front of Labor and the Nationwide Committee, as early as 30 June, in their public rallies, such as the warning rally held in Sofia, and at a special news conference held on 13 July, distanced itself from the actions of the national radicals and national democrats, declaring that they do not accept their forms of protest and shall not participate in any demonstrations in front of the Grand National Assembly, including the human chain which the aforementioned groups organized.

If, in spite of all this, some citizens declared themselves members of the Fatherland Party of Labor and of the Nationwide Committee for Defense of National Interests, without being such and participated in the events, I feel obliged to declare that this is their own initiative for which they are personally responsible.

The party and the nationwide committee have always been guided and shall continue to be guided in the future by the idea of national revival, development, and protection of the Bulgarian national ideal, and are resolved to work legally for the protection of national values and interests.

Signed by Dimitur Arnaudov, chairman of the Committee and by Rumen Popov, chairman of the Fatherland Party of Labor.

Dimitrov's Corpse Reportedly Cremated in Sofia

AU1807170190 Sofia BTA in English 1633 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jul (BTA)—The coffin with Georgi Dimitrov's embalmed body was taken today out of the mausoleum and cremated in the Sofia Cemetery crematorium. Only close relatives were present as the family wished.

Council Distances Itself From Disgraced Leaders

AU1907091390 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 15 Jul 90 p 2

[Unattributed BTA report: "Party Organizations Distance Themselves From Disgraced Leaders"]

[Text] A declaration was adopted at the extraordinary session of the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] Municipal Council in Varna on distancing itself from party and state functionaries and public figures who are responsible for violations in public life.

The municipal party council, supported by dozens of primary organizations, denounced the actions of individuals such as Todor Stoychev, Dimitur Popov, Ilya Georgiev, Petko Danev, and numerous other former and present leaders of the oblast and municipality committed during their long-standing careers.

The style and methods of such leaders were expressed in their gross interference in the economic and intellectual sphere of the Varna Municipality, in an immoral cadre

policy which favors the construction of "prestige" building projects instead of resolving basic urban problems, the declaration states.

The primary party organizations are called upon categorically to distance themselves from all their members who in their opinion, have publicly disgraced themselves and have thus undermined the prestige of the BSP.

Nation's Reform, Capitalist Moves Criticized

AU1807101590 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 13 Jul 90 p 1

[Valentin Suykov article: "A State For Sale"]

[Text] Signs reading: "For Sale," "For Rent," "50-Percent Price Reduction," or "Unbelievably Cheap Prices—Only Today," written in luminous letters, or quickly jotted down by hand are trying to captivate people's attention and to tempt customers. The goal is always the same—to attract consumers and even those passersby who have no intention of stopping.

This is what happens over there—in the world of the developed market economy—the same world we used to denounce as inhumane until recently, whereas we eagerly reach for it today, almost like butterflies, which are attracted to the fire, risking to burn their wings. In doing so, we seem to be unaware, or we pretend to be unaware of the big sale—the sale of the century—which is already in progress.

East Europe is up for sale. However, it is not the insane illusions of the past that are for sale, but the assets achieved despite this past that are being sold off. Bulgaria is for sale, but it is not the country of Todor Zhivkov and Company that is being sold out, it is the country of those who built up Bulgaria, tile by tile, and who are now seeing all their achievements disappear in a cloud of dust.

There are no advertisements and announcements about the sale in our country, because everything is proceeding quietly, through the backdoor, because there are no salesmen, only buyers. The buyers are former bosses or former "actors" who are leaving the limelight of the "great stage," or are abandoning the darkness of economic deals remaining in the shadow. They do not waste their time, not even for a day, not even for a moment. They are buying, they are buying at the lowest price, they are buying everything that is left, and everything that has any value.

The real customers, however, are patiently waiting behind the scene, they are checking the foreign debts of mortgaged Bulgaria in the creditor-banks abroad. They can rest assured. According to statistical data, our country's production from 1 January 1990 to date amounted to 3,4 billion leva less than during the first six months of 1989. The UN Economic Commission for Europe announced that the deficit of our trade with Western countries amounted to $ 415 million within only the first quarter of 1990.

What are we doing in the meantime? We are going to rallies and marches, we participate in hunger strikes, and sit-ins. We are gathering small groups of senior citizens urging them to demonstrate in front of the television building, instead of letting them peacefully enjoy the company of their grandchildren. We are rallying underage adolescents who would do better to read their books to try to understand why their grandfathers brought us to this desolate state of affairs, instead of catcalling them from street corners. We are doing all this instead of pushing the button to switch off the television set, which irritates us, and proceeding to work, to real business. We should learn how to produce goods, how to sell them, how to earn money. We have been living in a new age over the last eight months, since 10 November 1990. We are learning the subtle rules of the democratic game, but we are increasingly sinking into the swamp of economic crisis, and we are hardly considering the necessity of beginning to count from a new age—namely from 1 January 1993—when the Europe of 12 will adopt its common market. Some of our brothers from East Europe who share our fate are also striving for this date—therefore, let us not waste time.

National Media Accused of Neglecting Army Issues

AU1807103590 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 13 Jul 90 p 1

[Colonel Ivan Ganchev article]

[Text] Pavel Pisarev [television director] has resigned, but have the problems related to television been resolved? The demonstrations continue, and some people are accusing their colleagues that the television screen has become "blue," while others claim that it has "reddened." I think that the only real victim of this conflict is the army, rather than the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS], or the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP]. This is so, in view of the fact that the political opinions of numerous television journalists are quite openly expressed today. There is hardly a news program in which the interests of one or another political force are not defended. Only the programs about the Army have disappeared over the last few weeks—precisely since the appointment of a new television management.

Prior to the elections there was hardly a newspaper which did not deal with Army problems. Over the 45 days of the election campaign period we read more pieces of advice, recommendations, and prescriptions about our work than throughout the last 45 years. A whole legion of military experts from this and that party, or movement, regardless of their education and competence, appeared. The packaging and not the contents were important. The phraseology which accompanied the arguments and the goals behind them were the only things that mattered. The highest score was achieved by

the 21ST CENTURY newspaper in this respect, whose editors proclaimed a former platoon commander, convicted for stealing gasoline, as their official military expert.

The elections are over and the battle for votes has ended. All those who were so concerned about the soldiers' fate have now quickly forgotten them. New tasks are awaiting a solution on today's agenda, but why did the Bulgarian Television discontinue its programs about the Army?

We should not twist our conscience and must openly admit that most of these programs were artificially embellished from beginning to end. They were characterized by window-dressing and pompous showing off, and—with a few exceptions—were totally uncontroversial. Today, however, when all restrictions have been eliminated, now that the Army is open to society and the public has every opportunity of seeing what is going on behind the doors of our barracks—at this very moment precisely—our television has discontinued its military programs!

This question has not been answered yet. Perhaps people will remember the army personnel a month before the forthcoming elections? Or perhaps several other leading figures from Bulgarian Television will resign after Pavel Pisarev?

Prodev on DUMA Nonparticipation in TV Conference

AU1907083390 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 14 Jul 90 p 2

["Text" of 13 July letter from DUMA Chief Editor Stefan Prodev to the leadership of Bulgarian Television: "Why DUMA Did Not Participate in Bulgarian Television News Conference"]

[Text] To the leadership of the Bulgarian Television:

Dear Colleagues,

In connection with your invitation to a DUMA representative to take part in today's news conference we would like to state the following:

First, the invitation was issued today [13 July] in the afternoon. You probably know that the invitation to such news conferences, which are planned well in advance, should be sent earlier.

Second, no one informed us about the goal of the news conference, and its meaning and subject; knowing this would allow us to assess whether it would be of any interest to DUMA's readers.

Third, when such invitations are issued, especially in the present polemical situation, it is appropriate to know certain details: for example, who the other participants will be, will there be viewers in the hall, how many minutes will each participant be allocated, who will chair the news conference, and so forth. The uncomradely attitude of Kevork Kevorkyan, who chaired the news conference at the University, to our reporter, convinced us of the necessity of publishing in advance the news conference's regulations. Under the present conditions we think that it is necessary to know in advance also the name of the director and whether there is filmed material. If this is the case, it is appropriate to show the material to the participants in advance, so that they could acquaint themselves with it and prepare properly.

Fourth, ethics require that a dispute be given equal means. The television uses the screen, while we use the printed word. We are prepared to give you space in our newspaper.

Fifth, for five days the hundreds of demonstrators from the Civic Movement for Objective Television, who demonstrated in front of the Bulgarian Television, were not allowed access to the screen and were presented in a twisted manner.

Sixth, you have probably read the editorial note on the first page in today's DUMA. We state that it is unethical for a leadership to be immune to the consequences of its leader's resignation, since the same leadership has proposed and appointed the chairman.

Because of the aforementioned reasons which we consider important, DUMA's Editorial board decided today to decline the invitation which was sent so late to us.

We wish you success!

Sofia, 13 July 1990.

Stefan Prodev, DUMA chief editor on behalf of the Editorial Board.

'Revolutionary' Students Plenum Announcement

AU1807172590 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Announcement issued by the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Revolutionary Youth Party and submitted to the Varna BTA bureau; date not given]

[Text] The Second Plenum of the Central Committee of Bulgarian Revolutionary Youth Party was held on 15 July in Varna. Referring to the difficult political situation in the country, to the disorganized economic and social state of affairs, the plenum thoroughly pursued the discussion which began at their first plenum on 11 June 1990 on the stand of the Revolutionary Party related to the legal procedure against Todor Zhivkov, Bulgaria's former head of state.

The plenum appointed Angel Tsonev, member of the Political Council and chairman of the party's central committee as the former head of state's public defense counsel.

Ilinden Organization's Registration Rejected

AU1807171990 Sofia BTA in English
1526 GMT 18 Jul 90

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jul (BTA)—The District Court of Blagoevgrad turned down the application of the Ilinden United Macedonian Organization Coordinating Council to be registered as a non-profit corporate body. This resolution which was announced today can be appealed against before the Supreme Court in a seven- day period.

Stating the motives for this act the court relied on the texts of the Ilinden statute and programme which, according to it are indicating that this organization's main target is the acknowledgement of the Macedonian minority in Bulgaria and the right of existence in Bulgaria of a Macedonian language and culture. This target was firmly supported by the explanations given a legal session. The court thinks that the thus formulated "targets of the organization and the means of its attainment are directed against this nation's unity, and are aiming at spurring a national and ethnic hostility, they are based on an anti-Bulgarian basis and are abrogating Bulgaria's national independence. In this sense, they are in contradiction to the Constitution, the court says.

Lenin's Name Dropped From Engineering Institute

AU1707143790 Sofia BTA in English
1333 GMT 17 Jul 90

[Text] Sofia, 17 Jul (BTA)—The former Lenin Higher Institute of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering here will be called the Technical University Sofia. This decision was taken by the institute's academic leadership. It endorsed the changes made in the organizational structure which reform the institute into a university.

The Higher Institute of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering used to be called Vladimir Ilich Lenin since 1967.

Lukanov Wants New Pollution Meeting With Roman

AU1807192790 Sofia BTA in English
1808 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jul (BTA)—The latest emission of harmful chemicals, which affected the city of Ruse on the Danube from the Chemical Combined Works near Giurgiu on the Romanian bank gave the Bulgarian prime minister, Mr. Andrey Lukanov, an occasion to talk on the telephone today with the Romanian head of government, Mr. Petre Roman, and to offer him a meeting after the competition of the bilateral expert examination in Giurgiu and Ruse.

In its main newscast this evening the Bulgarian Television reported the telephone conversation, and Mr. Andrey Lukanov said that the bilateral commission of experts, working on the premises of the Romanian chemical combined works in keeping with a recently signed protocol on the elimination of the pollution centres, has been unable to identify the source of the emission.

The Bulgarian prime minister said that a number of polluting installations in Giurgiu have already been shut down.

He also said that in compliance with previous agreement, if the two sides fail to identify the exact polluters, they will seek assistance from an international expert commission and that the European Community has consented to the formation of such a commission.

Calfa on Soviet Oil Cuts, Economic Reform

LD1907080990 Prague CTK in English 0730 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Text] Prague July 19 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Premier Marian Calfa rejected an idea today that the shortfall in Soviet oil deliveries to Czechoslovakia might be a Soviet retaliation for the present Czechoslovak policy in relation to the Soviet Union.

Calfa told the daily RUDE PRAVO that "The Soviet Union remains a highly important and strong partner for Czechoslovakia as a supplier of raw materials for the Czechoslovak economy", and called the Soviet market very prospective.

Commenting on trade relations with another Czechoslovak neighbour, Germany, he said that "Both sides show very good will to solve the situation arising in Czechoslovakia in connection with the unification of Germany".

Asked about the scenario of economic reform in Czechoslovakia the premier particularly underlined four aspects: Denationalisation and privatisation, preparation for the switch to freely convertible currencies in trade with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance member states, convertibility of the crown and taxes. Nor are the social sphere and ecology forgotten. Reacting to criticism of weak spots in the social sphere by communist and other deputies the premier said that social security must correspond to the level of the economy. Over the last forty years, "The social level has come wide apart from the economic level. It overtook the latter, although it was not up to the world standard". The premier called it painful that "Social spendings were higher than the economic potentials. Today we must put these into harmony, which is naturally very unpopular but inevitable".

Asked if the newly set up office of the president of the republic with what RUDE PRAVO called a "shadow cabinet" did not represent an interference in the government's competence Marian Calfa said: "The fact that new sections were set up at the office of the president does not yet give ground to assume that they will interfere in the government competence". He mentioned the extensive powers commanded by the president under the Czechoslovak Constitution, which were formerly subdued by the power of the Communist Party. "We have neither the classical presidential nor parliamentary system. It is a kind of hybrid which was all right in the past. Today the situation is different. It is really up to the president to organize his office in such a way as to be able to fully exercise his constitutional authority", Marian Calfa said.

Trade Official on Cut in USSR Oil Supplies

LD1807210590 Prague CTK in English 1947 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Prague July 19 (CTK)—Director of a Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Ministry department Lubomir Martak has told CTK that the problems with oil supplies from the Soviet Union started already at the beginning of this year.

Soviet oil supplies to Czechoslovakia were cut by one million tonnes in the first three months, which, however, did not endanger the limit of the minimum daily supply of 40,000 tonnes, which is necessary for keeping the running of the Czechoslovak refinery. This limit is, however, endangered at present as the minimum daily supply reaches only 31,000 tonnes.

On Tuesday, the Czechoslovak prime minister sent a letter to his Soviet colleague. Next week, the Czechoslovak foreign trade minister will deal with this problem in Moscow, and at the beginning of next month, Czechoslovak Minister Vladimir Dlouhy will visit the Soviet Union.

If the Soviet Union does not fufil the signed annual contract worth 16.6 million tonnes of oil, the Czechoslovak side will take appropriate sanctions, which cannot, however, compensate for the loss of the Czechoslovak national economy.

Foreign Ministry Briefing on Pact, Cuba, Havel

LD1807135390 Prague CTK in English 1313 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Prague July 18 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry spokesman Lubos Dobrovsky said here today that stands of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty on its transformation, based on Czechoslovakia's proposal, are very close and that the three-day session of their government envoys held at Celakovice near here on July 15-17 was very useful.

Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Zdenek Matejka added that the joint work of the seven Warsaw Treaty countries can be successful finished by the end of October 1990 and that a concept of a reformed Warsaw Treaty will probably be submitted to a Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) summit due in Paris on November 20, 1990.

Czechoslovak Government envoy Svatopluk Buchlovsky said that the government envoys exchanged views on the very existence of the Warsaw Treaty and the work of its Political Consultative Committee, discussed new tasks of the Warsaw Treaty in the sphere of disarmament and construction of new security structures in Europe as well as transformation and limitation of the military activity of the pact. Mr Buchlovsky stressed that the debates were based on the Czechoslovak proposal. This provides for the exclusion of the national armies from the so-called Joint Command of the Warsaw Treaty and their subordination to the national commands. This proposal will be further elaborated at sessions in Sofia and Berlin. A final document should be approved at a session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee in Budapest.

Mr Matejka said that in the period until it ceases to exist, the Warsaw Treaty should focus on disarmament and establishment of all- European security structures. This viewpoint was supported by all participants, just as the proposal for the abolition of the Warsaw Treaty Joint Armed Focres Staff and Command.

Speaking about the Cuban citizens who took refuge in the Czechoslovak Embassy in Havana, Mr Dobrovsky said that the Czechoslovak side was very reserved, trying not to sharpen the conflict between Czechoslovakia and Cuba when taking decisions, not to politicize it but keep it on the diplomatic level.

At the same time he announced that no Cubans are any longer in the Czechoslovak Embassy. He did not know, however, whether the four Cuban dissidents (the fifth was taken to hospital) left the embassy voluntarily or under pressure. He did not exclude the possibility that the other group of seven unidentified people with whom the dissidents left could be agents provocateurs.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman refuted information that two Czechoslovak diplomats have been expelled from the Netherlands in 1990. He said that they have been recalled at the decision of Czechoslovak athorities, not at the insistence of the Dutch Government. In this connection, he stressed that there are now no people at the Czechoslovak embassies abroad entrusted with spying.

Commenting on the reports that Vaclav Havel has cancelled his visit to the cultural festival in Salzburg, Lubos Dobrovsky noted that Vaclav havel had been invited to Salzburg long before he became president. The Foreign Ministry was not involved in the negotiation or preparation of the visit. The trip to Salzburg does not concern Vaclav Havel as president but as playwright. "It is an affair outside Czechoslovak foreign policy although I admit that it can have, and apparently will have influence on it", Dobrovsky said.

[Prague CTK in English at 1243 GMT on 18 July reports: "The press spokesman of the Czechoslovak president has been authorised to state that the report of LIDOVE NOVINY that Vaclav Havel will not visit Salzburg is not true. The president will visit Salzburg on the originally agreed date."]

Papers Comment on Gasoline Shortage

LD1907091490 Prague CTK in English 0825 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Text] Prague July 19 (CTK)—"The Czechoslovak Government did not stand its first test - the petrol crisis - too well", the independent Czechoslovak daily LIDOVE NOVINY wrote today about the current fuel shortage in the country.

Problems in petrol supply have appeared in Czechoslovakia since the beginning of this week when large-scale buying started in expectation of price increases due to the lower Soviet oil supplies. The prices of petrol and oil were raised by 50 per cent last night.

LIDOVE NOVINY rejected the claims that the cuts in Soviet export had taken the government by surprise. The Czechoslovak authorities were to be prepared for the situation as it could be expected. It noted that out of 16 million tons of oil, wich was to be imported to Czechoslovakia from the Soviet Union this year, only 10 per cent was destined for fuels while the rest was consumed by the inefficient Czechoslovak economy.

The trade union daily PRACE quoted former deputy premier Valtr Komarek who said that the fuel price increase would not influence consumption. He believes that this can be influenced only by structural changes in the energy-intensive Czechoslovak economy and the involvement of Czechoslovak enterprises in the international division of labour. The daily wondered how petrol could be exported from Czechoslovakia to the West throughout the first half of this year and noted that this year's mild winter saved the national economy large quantities of heating oil which actually remained "somewhere in the storage tanks".

ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY said that the most clever and best informed people should be in the government and they should anticipate all complications. "However, this has not worked several times. For instance with the East German marks, an operation in which the state lost while illegal money dealers profited, with the increase in food prices following a four-day holiday and now with petrol", the paper wrote and warned that similar shopping panics can be expected in future because there are still many people in Czechoslovakia who have time to queue for hours for anything and at any time.

The youth daily MLADA FRONTA is also very critical. The contract for 16.6 million tons of oil, signed with the Soviet Union at the beginning of this year, is "Very incompetent because the deliveries are not precisely specified for the months and failure to meet the quotas is not penalized so that petrol could be bought elsewhere for the money obtained from this. Those who prepared and signed the contract on our side are responsible", the paper wrote.

PRACE asked who put the rumour that the price of petrol would go up into circulation. The script is only too reminiscent of past practices when rumours were deliberately started that this or that type of goods would go up by 100 per cent so that eventually people were relieved that the increase was only 50 per cent.

Two Diplomats Expelled From Netherlands

AU1807150590 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 17 Jul 90 p 8

[CTK report: "The Netherlands on the Expulsion of Czechoslovak Diplomats"]

[Text] The Hague—At the beginning of this year, the Netherlands Government requested two Czechoslovak diplomats accredited in The Hague to leave the country for activities incompatible with their status. Riny Bus, spokesperson for the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, informed the AFP news agency about this yesterday.

The spokesperson said that one of them left the country at the beginning of the year and the other in June. She did not mention any names nor did she cite any specific reasons which led to the decision to expel the two diplomats.

According to the claim of today's [as published] U.S. newspaper, THE WASHINGTON TIMES, which quotes official U.S. sources, the two Czechoslovak diplomats tried to obtain secret military information on NATO and the United States as well as confidential information on the November 1989 Soviet-U.S. summit in Malta.

[Paris AFP in English at 1239 GMT on 18 July carries a report based on THE WASHINGTON TIMES report. It reports that one of the diplomats was expelled "at the beginning of the year, and the other in June." Citing an unnamed Netherlands Foreign Ministry "spokesperson," the report said that the two diplomats "who had been stationed in the Netherlands for several years, had been expelled for activities 'not in conformity with their status'."]

Cuba To Retain Section in Washington Embassy

LD1807202790 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Cuba wants to retain its diplomatic representation in the United States, whether in the present form of the interest section at the Czechoslovak Embassy or with the aid of some other friendly country. This was declared in Washington by a spokesman of the Cuban interest section in the United States, Ariel Hidalgo. Vojtech Wagner, first deputy Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, who had talks in Havana on the incident at the Czechoslovak representation, has confirmed that Czechoslovakia will continue to represent Cuba in the United States.

News Conference on Pact Reform Group Meeting

LD1807174890 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] [Announcer] Government envoys of the Warsaw Pact member countries had talks in Celakovice for three days from Sunday to Tuesday. A news conference at the Foreign Affairs Ministry in Prague today was devoted to the results of this session. Journalist Lubos Taraba reports:

[Taraba] The Warsaw Pact, and in particular its military structures, must change completely. Svatopluk Buchlovsky, director of the Department for a Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Warsaw Pact, said that all delegations agreed upon this. For example, the Headquarters of Allied Armed Forces should be dissolved. At the same time, the role of the Special Commission for Disarmament is to be reinforced as an important contribution to building security structures on our continent. This is also the way to overcome the existence of the Warsaw Pact and of the bloc arrangement in Europe. This should take place, said Lubos Dobrovsky, Foreign Ministry spokesman and a deputy minister, as soon as possible. The government envoys will meet for talks again in Berlin around August and September. They will then meet again in Sofia, and therefore when the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meets in Budapest at the beginning of November at the latest, it should be clear what the further development of the Warsaw Pact will be and what will happen concerning its very existence.

The situation at our Embassy in Havana was also discussed at the news conference. Lubos Dobrovsky said that he had nothing new to add on this issue and that he is waiting for the latest news from Deputy Foreign Minister Wagner, who is returning from Cuba today.

CTK Reports Dienstbier Visit to Argentina

LD1807211190 Prague CTK in English 1924 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] July 18 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier today ended his three-day official visit to Argentina and left for Chile.

During his meeting with Argentine President Carlos S. Menem the two representatives agreed on the necessity to develop economic, cultural and scientific-technological relations between the two countries.

Jiri Dienstbier and his Argentine colleague Domingo Cavallo discussed various aspects of the international situation and the processes of Latin-American integration and democratization of the countries of Central Europe. They exchanged views on the internal political and economic processes of the two countries.

The two representatives confirmed interest in preservation of peace and expressed the conviction that there is no regional or world problem that could not be solved by peaceful means.

The two ministers evaluated the state of talks on a draft visa agreement as well as a protocol on a cultural agreement for the years 1991-1992. They voiced satisfaction with the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding in which mutual relations are developing, as well as the will to intensify them in all spheres, especially in bilateral trade relations.

In this connection, they agreed to take steps to convene a session of the mixed commission in the nearest future.

Rights Committee Appeal to Tirana Government

AU1907104390 Prague PRACE in Czech 12 Jul 90 p 1

[CTK report: "An Appeal to Tirana"]

[Text] Prague—Yesterday the Human Rights Committee sent an urgent appeal to the government of the Albanian People's Socialist Republic to speedily settle—in the spirit of the UN Charter and the General Declaration on Human Rights—the affair of the Albanian citizens who sought shelter in foreign embassies in Tirana and, at the same time, to ensure the implementation of political and civil rights for all Albanian citizens.

Charter 77 Urges Havel Not To Visit Austria

LD1807200690 Prague CTK in English 1852 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Prague July 18 (CTK)—Representatives of the Charter '77, the movement of supporters of human rights in Czechoslovakia, today called on Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel to cancel his visit to Austria, where he is to open the music festival, and to avoid meeting Austrian President Kurt Waldheim.

In an open letter addressed to the Czechoslovak president, they emphasized that with the boycott of Kurt Waldheim, the international community voted for the truth and morals, i.e., for those political principles on which Vaclav Havel based his mandate, and wondered why it should be Mr Havel who would question with his meeting with Kurt Waldheim the sense of his international isolation.

They expressed the opinion that Vaclav Havel should publish his reasons that lead him to such a serious step or to reconsider his visit.

Vaclav Havel is a co-author of the Charter '77, which was published in January 1977.

Havel Said 'Not Well Informed,' 'Wishy-Washy'

AU1907095490 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 12 Jul 90 p 3

[Vladimir Elis commentary: "Is He Not Sufficiently Informed?"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the first news conference was held with President Havel following his reelection (we carry a report on page 1). After the news conference, we spoke with some colleagues and agreed that the conference had been a little wishy-washy. Apart from information about the reorganization of the President's Office, it did not bring anything new and substantial that was not known before. Maybe we journalists have to learn to ask the right questions and not to be afraid of those questions that go straight to the point and are not necessarily agreeable. Unfortunately, the president's answers were often uncertain; as one of my colleagues said—they were diplomatic. His speech lacked its famous spirit and intelligent humor. The journalists expressed their embarrassment by not joining the applause attempted by three of their colleagues. The new "chancellor," Mr. Schwarzenberg, evidently was not much interested either, since he enjoyed his own "relaxation."

But let us be more serious. The news conference revealed one serious reality, that is, that the president is not well informed about the events and mood in his own country. For example, our public was astounded by the unveiling of a plaque to J. Tiso in Banovce; Tiso was found to be a war criminal because of his cooperation with fascism and his participation in the genocide of Slovak Jews. The president did not know about it. When I asked his opinion about the symptoms of rising tension between the Catholic Church and some forces in society—as reflected in the Bishop's appeal (see the leading article on 11 July 1990)—it was obvious that the president did not know what this document contained; yet the declaration made by the (church) community representatives speaks on behalf of some five million citizens of this country. As Monsignor Frantisek Lobkowicz revealed to me, there are ten million matriculated (baptized) members.

The president is not well informed. He cannot be reproached because he does not read all the newspapers, since his time is certainly precious and he does not have too much spare time. Yet, he should have capable people around him who could reliably provide him with this information service.

Since the president said he did not know about any tensions, I went to visit the Prague Archbishopric after the news conference and asked Bishop Monsignor Jan Lebeda, vicar general, the same question. "There are certain tensions and concerns ensuing, for example, from the fact that the negotiations about the return of some objects, which are important for the orders to start performing their function, are being delayed. Some articles published in the newspapers were not proper and tactful. Of course, opinions can differ. We, on our side, are looking at the problem from a different angle from those who are a priori biased against us. For example, certain relations with the Civic Forum do not seem the most favorable ones."

I do not know if the president is angry with me because of this note, but he probably has no time to read newspapers, at least our newspaper. And those who provide information to him will not want to cast doubts on their work in his eyes.

Havel Pardons Former Premier on Power Misuse

LD1807180990 Prague CTK in English 1639 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Prague July 18 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel has pardoned former Czechoslovak premier and present Chairman of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Ladislav Adamec against whom legal proceedings were taken on charges of misusing the power of a public official.

Ladislav Adamec agreed in 1987 with not requiring from outgoing Czech Premier Josef Korcak the amount of 26,340 crowns which was the residual value of furniture acquired at the cost of the Czech Government office and left to Josef Korcak.

Ladislav Adamec claimed that he had compensated the value of the furniture from the fund at the free disposal of the Czech premier with the amount that was to be paid to Josef Korcak for his all-life work.

Vaclav Havel told today's independent paper LIDOVE NOVINY that he knows that amounts that need not be documented are paid from the funds at the disposal of ministers. Mr Adamec did not enrich himself in this case.

The stopping of the legal proceedings concerns, however, only this act. Legal proceedings for another criminal act is not excluded. The Czechoslovak president said in this connection that the prosecutor's office should inquire into the really extensive property criminal activity of former leaders of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the government.

Calfa Explains Comments on Moravia

AU1907085590 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 12 Jul 90 p 8

[Statement by Marian Calfa: "Premier Calfa Adds"]

[Text] In the interview "The Art of Taking Care of Oneself," published in yesterday's edition of LIDOVE NOVINY, I have, among other things, answered the question: "And what about Moravia, which is represented in the parliament by an independent political movement?"

Because the published answer prompted numerous questions, I would like to elaborate in more detail on the ideas which were unfortunately expressed in a very condensed form, even though I authorized the answer. The Movement for Autonomous Democracy/Society for Moravia and Silesia is represented in the Federal Assembly by its deputies. The dominant idea in the political program of this movement is the notion of autonomous democracy and, within its framework, autonomous status for Moravia and Silesia. The concept of a land arrangement of a confederative type [spolkoveho typu] is a constitutional consequence of this idea. It is an exceptionally serious issue which fundamentally changes the view on the arrangement of the state. I wanted to express the opinion that if such a form of state arrangement were to be considered, the opinion of a political movement would not be enough. One would have to determine the opinion of all inhabitants, at least that of the inhabitants of Moravia and Silesia.

The other part of the answer to the above question dealt with ideas on forming an international body of consultants on constitutional affairs. It was mentioned in connection with Moravia but it has a more general applicability. Extremely difficult work awaits us on the new constitutions. I consider it proper that next to the experts on the constitutional matters, a consultative body be formed of leading world experts who can help us, particularly since they themselves offer this cooperation.

Deputy Premier Miklosko Outlines Policies

LD1807210290 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Interview with Deputy Premier Jozef Miklosko by unidentified reporter on the "Television Journal" program; place and date not given—live or recorded; Miklosko in Slovak]

[Text] [Reporter] The work of federal deputy premiers is quite varied. I am sure that Dr. Jozef Miklosko is no exception. What is your work?

[Miklosko] I have been given various areas to work on: first, human rights, humanitarian questions, and the problems of the churches, as well as education, culture, health, sports, youth, the women's question, the question of information policy—that is, radio, television, and CTK—and the nationalities problems as well.

[Reporter] You say that the main theme of your work is human rights and humanitarian questions. Does this mean that in the new society there will be new problems in this area?

[Miklosko] The previous regime pretended that everything was all right in this area in our country, and it just protested about South Africa and other states where things were not in order. Of course this was not true. Today the question remains open. I think the struggle for human rights has not ended here, and there is much still to fight for: we have the old people, the young, women; there is the problem of protecting life, the ecology; there are many other questions, such as socially disadvantaged classes whose rights have to be defended, and I will try to help them in some way.

[Reporter] Sports are included in your work. They were completely lost in the government policy statement. What will you do to correct this?

[Miklosko] We have concerned ourselves with this time several times now, and of course just because of an oversight they were lost in the government policy statement; sports are very important, and not only professional sports but also simply recreational sports. We are far behind in this in Europe and perhaps in the whole world.

[Reporter] What kind of attention do you intend to give television?

[Miklosko] Well, we have already agreed, for example, that on Tuesday [date not further specified], we will call a federal meeting in television, because it has many problems concerning competence in national television and federal television. That is one problem. The second problem is a certain entrepreneurial activity by television. The government should provide some material which will enable a largely new organization of this television activity.

New Military Counterintelligence Chief Interview

AU1807092690 Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech 12 Jul 90 p 1

[Interview with Military Counterintelligence Chief Pavol Gavlas by Pavel Krasa; place and date not given: "The End of "Snoopers"....; first two paragraphs are SVOBODNE SLOVO introduction]

[Text] In military circles they were called "informers" or "secret agents" and so on, but always with a certain risk. Along with the political instructors of the powerful party, they were themselves powerful and very often feared. In their activity they were compared with the comrades from State Security, with whom, however, they had only the minister in common. This component of the Security Service has been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of National Defense, not as a token gesture, but for real. It is being completely rebuilt—from the ground up.

We spoke about the problems of the former Military Counterintelligence with its new chief—Major General Eng. P. Gavlas, candidate of sciences, formerly chief of the Minister of National Defense's Secretariat—who has been entrusted with directing the second stage of reorganizing this component. This will last until the end of this year.

[Krasa] What is your military past?

[Gavlas] I have never tackled problems concerned with Military Counterintelligence. I joined the Army in 1953 as a student at school, later I served as a paratrooper in West and South Bohemia, and I was a head of the Military Academy—briefly, on the General Staff.

[Krasa] What will the new Military Counterintelligence look like?

[Gavlas] I know exactly what the new component of the Army does not want to inherit from the Military Counterintelligence practices. What will be new remains to be born. Within the framework of the Defense Intelligence Administration, the military police, military transport police, etc., will also be established. The era of spying on people is over; we are not interested in Army members' beliefs if they are not directly related to their duties.

[Krasa] Will there be new people with new tasks?

[Gavlas] Military Counterintelligence ties with State Security components are over and there is no reason to continue. Some 16 percent of the former Military Counterintelligence officers have not passed screening by the representatives of the Civic Forum and Military Revival [Vojenska obroda], and others will have to change their function in the Army because the number of staff will be reduced to about 40 percent of the former Military Counterintelligence.

[Krasa] What comes first?

[Gavlas] Our primary task is the protection of the Army against the leaking of secrets and its defense against the activities of foreign secret services.

Despite the changes to the political map of Europe, there are some facts which are not designed for everyone's ears. In recent months an increased interest—not only by our citizens—in things which every Army in the world keeps "under cover" has been recorded. Many a thing which should have been kept secret has leaked out....

Party Chief Explains Separation From Civic Forum

AU1807152890

[Editorial Report] Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 14 July on page 3 carries a 1,000-word interview with Emanuel Mandler, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party (known, prior to the change of its name shortly after the June 1990 elections, as the Czechoslovak Democratic Initiative), by Petr Novacek, entitled "From Now on With One's Own Face." In the interview, the place and date of which are not given, Mandler discusses the reasons which prompted his party to leave the Civic Forum after the elections.

Mandler explains that even before the elections several parties, notably Vaclav Benda's Christian Democratic Party and the Social Democrats, left the Civic Forum and that the Czechoslovak Democratic Initiative, the present Liberal Democratic Party, "was in fact the last real political party" under the Civic Forum. All the other political groups that continue to operate under the Civic Forum's umbrella, such as the "Revival" club or the Civic Democratic Alliance, do not, according to Mandler, have the ambition to become political parties. Mandler stresses that the agreement on his party's departure from the Civic Forum was concluded about 10 days before the elections, that the two separated "on good terms," and that the Liberal Democrats regard the Civic Forum as their "ally."

Mandler admits, however, that there were also disagreements between the Civic Forum and his party. He says that, as the election date approached, the Civic Forum behaved increasingly like other political parties and, consequently, "had to perceive us and the other political parties within the forum as a rival." Moreover, if they wanted to continue to operate within the Civic Forum, the Liberal Democrats would have to "suppress" their own political identity because "you cannot have several parties within one party." Mandler also mentions several points of friction. He says, for example, that his party had a single vote in the Council of the Civic Forum Coordinating Center, just like any Civic Forum district organization, with the result that "they simply always outvoted us." Mandler's party also resented the "increasingly pronounced tendency of the Civic Forum to drift to the left" and the manner in which the Civic Forum initiated the Bartoncik affair.

Asked whether the Liberal Democratic Party (which has two deputies in the Federal Assembly and four in the Czech National Council) is looking for any allies, Mandler says that, besides seeking cooperation with the Civic Forum, his party wants to enter into negotiations with the Free Bloc and with the Party of Entrepreneurs and

Tradesmen. It would also "like to win over some supporters of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party and other parties that disappointed their voters." Another "potential partner" is Benda's Christian Democratic Party.

Czech Government discusses Ecology, Prague

LD1807181590 Prague CTK in English 1701 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Prague July 18 (CTK)—The Czech Government discussed at its session here today a draft concept of ecological policy of which especially the economic side is being criticized as thousands of millions of crowns are necessary for ecology annually but there are no meens for covering the needs.

Czech Minister for the Environment Bedrich Moldan said that federal as well as national institutions will have now to focus on tackling this key question.

As regards the international pledge to lower the emissions of sulphur dioxide, Mr Moldan said that the emissions are being reduced stage by stage. For instance, the production of power in north Bohemia at the extent of 700 to 800 mgw will be halted, which will help reduce sulphur dioxide by five per cent.

The Czech Government discussed the bill on the capital of Prague and identified itself with the stand that Prague is one community and not a federation of communities, districts or city quarters.

Czech Deputy Interior Minister Pavel Zarecky said that as regards the transition towards self-administration, its basis is the separation of state administration from self-administration.

Slovak Interior Minister's News Conference

AU1807131690

[Editorial Report] Several Slovak papers of 13 July publish correspondents' reports on a news conference given by Anton Andras, minister of interior of the Slovak Republic and the youngest member of the newly appointed Slovak Government, in Bratislava on 12 July.

Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak on 13 July on page 2 carries a 300-word Magdalena Sedlackova report entitled "More Members, Better Quality." Andras is quoted as having said that, in order to reduce the growth of crime in Slovakia, it will be necessary to reinforce "patrol duty." This will require structural changes in the security force, because at present only 49 percent of National Security Corps members are on active duty while 51 percent perform clerical jobs. According to Andras, the police force in Slovakia is also short of about 2,400 men.

According to Sedlackova, Andras does not share the view of his predecessor, Vladimir Meciar, on screenings. While Meciar called for an end to them, Andras will require that "the staff of regional and district administrations of the National Security Corps undergo screening."

Bratislava SMENA in Slovak on 13 July on page 2 carries a 500- word "kf"-signed report on Andras's news conference entitled "The Police Will Get New Uniforms." The SMENA report mentions that, after being appointed, Andras has "suspended" his membership in the Christian Democratic Movement as an "expression of solidarity" with members of the security forces, who must not be members of political parties. The report also quotes the minister on the planned modernization of police stations. Apart from new uniforms, Andras's government department will receive 255 personal computers. All district administrations of the National Security Corps will also be equipped with telefaxes.

Andras was also asked to comment on the recent unveiling of a memorial tablet to former Slovak President Jozef Tiso at Banovce nad Bebravou in West Slovakia. He reportedly said that "so long as the modern history of Slovakia has not been reassessed and the government does not assume a stand, such a gesture was premature."

Bratislava VEREJNOST in Slovak on 13 July on page 2 carries a 200-word unattributed report entitled "Universal Identity Cards." According to the report, Andras reported on plans for administrative reform in Slovakia. According to various scenarios that have been prepared, Slovakia should be subdivided into between six and 16 territorial units. Andras also announced that new identity cards with the Slovak emblem will be issued to citizens in Slovakia, which could also be used as passports.

Federal Government 16 Jul Session Summarized

AU1907100590 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 17 Jul 90 pp 1, 8

[CTK report: "A New Structure for Local Administration"]

[Text] During yesterday's federal government session in Kolodeje, which was chaired by Premier Marian Calfa, the ministers debated a draft constitutional law anticipating the abolition of the national committees, a proposal for the introduction of an alternative means of providing material security in the form of compensation to those employees laid off during the reorganization, the proposal for Czechoslovakia's entry into the IMF and the World Bank, as well as other issues.

The government adopted a standpoint on the draft constitutional law which will fundamentally alter and supplement the Constitution and the Constitutional Law on the Czechoslovak Federation by converting to a system of local self-administration and by transferring the pertinent jurisdictions from the federation to the republics. The proposal, which the national councils submitted to the Federal Assembly, envisages a reduction in the electoral period and, eventually, the abolition of the national committees so that the local elections planned for the end of this year will instead be elections to the new self-administrative organs.

The government considers the submitted solution to be essential. However, it believes that the proposal does not fully tackle the complex issues associated with the new local authority structure and with the local state administration organs.

The existing system of state power organs—state administration and self-administration—which operates on three territorial levels, is to be replaced by a new local administration structure; however, at the moment, the proposal only deals with self- administration for villages—that is, with the basic level—and with the system for the republican governments' management of territorial state administration organs. However, the federal government believes that the villages' execution of federal state administration is not sufficiently constitutionally guaranteed in those areas where it has been assigned to them. The government also recommends considering whether a self-administration system containing only the fundamental element of local administration by villages will be enough and whether the establishment of a higher level of local self-administration should also be reckoned with.

The government also discussed the development of the population's earnings and expenditure during the first quarter of this year. It made note of a report that the overall growth in wages is, so far, not too extreme and has not exceeded the three percent limit laid down for implementing the regulatory levy. According to a statement delivered by Minister V. Dlouhy, the situation somewhat improved in May and June. This limit has only been significantly exceeded in some sectors. This especially concerns agriculture and domestic trade where this method of regulating wages does not apply. The agricultural cooperatives themselves have shown a 10.6 percent increase in wages. Their average wage, calculated in comparison with the other sectors, exceeds 3,823 korunas and is the highest after the organizations controlled by the Federal Ministry of Fuels and Energy. Wages are developing most dynamically in joint stock companies with foreign participation which are putting a regulatory levy into operation. The dynamism of their wages, after balancing out the growth in employment, amounts to 18 percent.

The government gave Ministers V. Dlouhy and P. Miller the task of preparing a proposal for uniform regulatory taxation and, thus, of creating the same conditions for all sectors.

The government discussed increasing state compensatory allowances for children receiving dialysis treatment, for people suffering from diabetes, phenylketonuria, celiac disease, and cystic fibrosis and for people in certain income brackets. A specific decision will be made public in the very near future. At the same time, the government members decided to give up their own state compensatory allowances (140 korunas) and to deposit them in the fund for the republic.

It arises from a 1988 enquiry into prices that the cost of diabetic foodstuffs is approximately 400 korunas a month more than the cost of ordinary foodstuffs. Citizens suffering from diabetes (there are 619,000 diabetics in the CSFR) are more severely affected (roughly twice as much) by the increases in retail food prices, and in their case the state compensatory allowance is insufficient.

The federal government also discussed the final phase of the CSFR's entry into the Agreements on the IMF and the International Bank for Renewal and Development (the so-called World Bank) reached at Bretton Woods in 1944 at a UN currency and financial conference; it also discussed the Agreements on the International Finance Corporation, the International Development Association, and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency. It considered the CSFR's possible participation in the IMF Administration for Special Drawing Rights [Sprava zvlastnich prav cerpani MMF].

According to the negotiations with IMF and World Bank representatives, it is expected that the CSFR will be accepted as a member prior to their annual sessions, that is, probably in August. The CSFR's entry into the IMF, the World Bank, and the other three financial organizations is conditional on the payment of the appropriate financial quotas and will mean a certain additional outlay for the federation's state budget. Czechoslovakia's membership in the aforementioned international institutions, which are also international specialist organizations, is essential for the Czechoslovak economy's broader incorporation into the world economy and for our transition to a market economy.

In 1944 our country was one of the 44 founding members of the IMF and the World Bank and participated in their activity until 1954. Currently, only seven UN member states are not members of the IMF and the World Bank.

The government also discussed in detail the tense situation surrounding gasoline supplies. A number of reasons for this situation have already been discussed—the delayed start of operations at the Bratislava Hydrocracking plant, the substantially increased tourism level, and the reduction in supplies of Soviet oil. However, it is impossible to overlook the high demands made on transportation in our economy and the outdated manufacture of our means of transportation. Cutbacks in oil supplies from the Soviet Union have recently increased considerably. Therefore, the government has initiated discussions with domestic and foreign partners in order to clarify both the realistic possibilities for oil supplies—if necessary, from alternative sources—and the impact of this situation on all sectors of the national economy. During the course of tomorrow, the appropriate decisions will be made and the public will be informed of them immediately.

During the concluding part of today's proceedings, P. Miller, minister of labor and social affairs, briefed the government on the measures for resolving health and social problems associated with deep mining.

The majority of agreed measures have already been implemented. The Czech Republic health minister has appointed a ministerial appeals commission to consider occupational diseases and has recommended that the other consequences of mining work which, to date, have not been included in the pertinent list of diseases also be considered.

Hygienic regulations for considering the level of dust in workplaces have been changed. As a consequence of this, the highest permissible period for working in underground deep mines has been cut considerably. The upper limit is 2,000 shifts. The government has banned employment in underground deep mines for employees below the age of 21. The system for preparing young people for work in mining has also changed considerably.

As far as demands for a so-called extraordinary pension for miners over the age of 50 is concerned, the government received materials from the national health ministries on Friday (13 July). The Czech ministry's point of view contains arguments which substantiate the justifications for the current practice, that is, miners reach retirement age at 55. The Slovak ministry stated that it has not yet completed the appropriate investigation, but that it inclines toward the Czech Republic health ministry's point of view.

Assembly Committees Approve Constitutional Bills

LD1707162290 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 17 Jul 90

[Text] A set of constitutional bills and laws to create conditions for a speedy economic reform and improve the division of powers between the Federation and national Republics were discussed by the members of the Constitutional and Legal Committees of the Federal Assembly today.

Following a lively discussion, the deputies approved the addendum to the amendment of the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak Federation which gives the federal government the right to declare a state of emergency. The committees approved the addendum under the condition that a new constitutional law is issued.

Lively discussion was also provoked by a question of whether the changes in the Office of the President of the Republic should not have been put forward by the president for consultation, and whether some of its organs are not going to interfere with the powers of the ministries. Milan Cic, chairman of the Constitutional and Legal Committee of the Chamber of People, explained that the office is to help the president with his constitutional duties. If it is going to interfere with the powers of the government's ministries, then it is going to be dealt with as if it is breaking the law on powers.

New Ministries Proposed at Assembly

LD1807210990 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Correspondent Lubos Lidicky report from the parliament building]

[Text] I am reporting from the parliament only now, because there is no newscast at 1800. Originally, we promised you a live relay from the deputies' seminar with Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus on topical issues of his ministry. With regard to the fact that deputies' clubs are meeting in order to discuss the new wording of the law on deputies' salaries and expenses and that the joint session of the chambers itself has, despite assumptions, dragged on, the seminar has been postponed until the late hours of this evening.

Therefore, here is at least a summary of the last two hours in the parliament. At 1720, the deputies approved the first constitutional law which terminates the national committees' election period by 31 December this year. Its main principle is to introduce communities and their full self-management. The voting itself was dramatic and the constitutional law was passed by a majority of one vote in the Chamber of Nations by the deputies elected in the Slovak Republic.

Another three constitutional laws under the heading "jurisdictional" were on the agenda in the late afternoon. According to the first proposal, six ministries are to be abolished and five new central bodies are to be set up. These are: the Federal Ministry of Strategic Planning [Federalni Ministerstvo Strategickeho Planovani); designed to tackle the question of conception of long-term economic and social development; the Federal Ministry of the Economy [Federalni Ministerstvo Hospodarstvi]; the People's Control Committee is replaced by the Federal Control Ministry [Federalni Ministerstvo Kontroly]; also to be set up is the Federal Economic Competition Office [Federalni Urad pro Hospodarskou Soutez] and the Federal Living Environment Committee [Federalni Vybor pro Zivotni Prostredi].

The following central bodies are functioning in the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic: the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Federal Ministry of Defense, Interior, Finance, Foreign Trade, Labor and Social Affairs, Transport, and also the Federal Ministry of Communications. The Federal Prices Office is being abolished. In the meantime these are the proposals on which deputies will still be voting with regard to the fact that the Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee will meet to discuss the suggestion from the debate which were put forward. The results will be known tomorrow, when the session of the two chambers of the Federal Assembly continues.

Nonparliamentary Opposition Organizes

AU1807174490 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 13 Jul 90 p 2

[Unattributed report from the "Minutes of the Day" column]

[Text] The Political Section of the Assembly of Political Parties, Movements, and Associations in the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic held its constituent meeting in Prague yesterday. The meeting was attended by the majority of political parties and movements that did not cross the five percent threshold in the elections, together with other organizations with a political program, and they agreed on their further work. They will submit initiatives and proposals to the Federal Assembly and the government and constructively consider, from the viewpoint of their voters, who are not represented in the highest legislative bodies, the Federal Assembly's and the government's proposals. Dr. Jiri B. Kotas from the Free Bloc was elected chairman of the Political Section.

GERMAN UNIFICATION

Notice to Readers: *Beginning 30 July, reportage concerning German unification will not be published under the GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC section of the East Europe DAILY REPORT. In order to provide information on the topic in one location for the benefit of our readers, material from the GDR and FRG, as well as other media will be found in the German Unification Attachment to the West Europe DAILY REPORT.*

Meckel: Kohl-Gorbachev Agreements Ignore GDR

LD1907092990 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0717 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—According to Foreign Minister Markus Meckel, the GDR has so far "been able to bring less than we imagined at the start" into the German unification process and into the settlement of the external aspects of German unity. In an interview with MAERKISCHE ODERZEITUNG, which appears in Frankfurt (Oder) (Friday edition), Meckel says that, in addition, the impression is "not wholly false" that a good deal "has been negotiated directly about the GDR while ignoring the GDR." As an example, he named the agreements between Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, of which a part had "not been coordinated and not been agreed" with East Berlin.

Meckel renewed his criticism of various points in the agreements, such as the intended assimilation of East Germany into the military structures of NATO following the complete withdrawal of the Soviet troops in three to four years, and the unquestioning way in which the chancellor had spoken of an all-German Bundeswehr. It is necessary to wait and see about that, the GDR foreign minister said, and he called for a "defense organization constituted independently of the Bundeswehr" in the (?East) [passage indistinct] for a pan- European security system" were created.

Meckel announced that he intends, prior to unification, to begin talks with the USSR on the legal status of the temporary Soviet troop presence and the withdrawal dates for the Armed Forces. It is a concern of the GDR Government to prepare for the actual negotiations between Germany and the Soviet Union through talks with Moscow and through suitable preclarification, he says. As the troops are stationed on GDR territory, this problem concerns all the citizens in East Germany, who have to live with the situation.

His demand, made at the foreign ministers discussion in Paris for the withdrawal of all nuclear weapons from Germany, is described by Meckel as a "continuing demand." "Even if we are unable to bring it into the second State Treaty, we will continue, from the viewpoint of the Germans, from a domestic and security policy viewpoint, to back a nuclear weapon-free Germany."

In Meckel's view, as well as the treaty in prospect between Germany and Poland on cooperation and good-neighborliness, which must order German-Polish relations anew and for ever, such a treaty should also be offered to Czechoslovakia.

Commentaries View Kohl-Gorbachev Agreements

Criticized for Disregarding GDR

AU1807131390 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jul 90 p 1

[Gerd Prokot commentary: "Without a Viola"]

[Text] One could almost become envious watching how Gorbachev and Kohl demonstrate cordial understanding in front of the television cameras. As one observer commented sarcastically, the only thing that was lacking was the fraternal kiss. Maybe this would have been too much of a good thing. Moscow has forgiven but not forgotten that, not a long time ago, the chancellor compared Gorbachev to Goebbels....

Even though the president invited his guest to his home town in the northern Caucasus, this was not the beginning of a new friendship between men but rather a temporarily necessary alliance. The formula concerning the alliance membership of a united Germany, which was found in the clear mountain area of the Caucasus, has the character of a compromise: Neither of the two sides has achieved everything it wanted. Kohl was given the assurance—which would have been unthinkable even one month ago—that the USSR accepts a united Germany, in exercising its full sovereignty, joining NATO. Nevertheless, in return a consensus was found in the question of the future German troop strength and the renunciation of nuclear, bacteriological, and chemical weapons, which does justice to the USSR's security needs.

According to Gorbachev, this was one of the most important meetings of the recent past. Thus, it is all the more regrettable that obviously nobody was interested in the GDR's view, even though this meeting has affected the very interests of its 16 million citizens. After all, the Soviet troops are not stationed in the Palatinate but in Mecklenburg and Saxony. Moreover, the reason that the hundreds of thousands took to the streets in the fall was certainly not that they wanted to belong to NATO. It is only fair that the chancellor is set to brief the East Berlin government immediately upon his return. Still it would have been preferable if Prime Minister De Maiziere had also sat at the negotiating tables in Moscow and Stavropol. After all, a string trio requires not only a violin and a cello but also a viola.

Accords Called 'Realpolitik'

AU1907103190 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 17 Jul 90 p 1

[Bo Adam editorial: "Realpolitik in the Caucasus"]

[Text] "We made realpolitik," said Mikhail Gorbachev at a news conference yesterday [16 July], summing up his

talks [with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl]. This realpolitik includes in particular the confirmation of Germany's full sovereignty and the acceptance of Germany's membership in NATO.

In addition to "concessions," such as the recognition of the Oder-Neisse border and Germany's renunciation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, the Soviet chief of state also obtained Germany's agreement to reduce its Army to a future troop strength of 370,000 men. That is a number which exceeds by far the troop strength that the GDR Government is considering, and which, according to sources in the FRG delegation, will amount to a reduced Bundeswehr minus the National People's Army. The Soviet Union, however, will be able to live with it. Gorbachev still has the vague expectation that it will be possible to prevent the expansion of NATO to the Oder river.

The Soviet side considers the envisioned bilateral treaty on the bases of relations, to be concluded following the unification of Germany, as the most important result of Kohl's visit. Such a treaty would be far more than a replacement of the originally planned peace treaty. In fact, it could constitute a basic element of new European security structures; however, the suspicions of the FRG's Western Allies—their concerns about a "second Rapallo" [Rapallo Treaty concluded between Moscow and the Weimar Republic in 1922]—will prevent the announced comprehensive cooperation from becoming too close.

Mikhail Gorbachev stated before the press that the accords reached "integrate the FRG's interests and those of the Soviet Union." That any possible interests of the still existing GDR were not mentioned, is part of realpolitik, as is the clear statement that here an economic medium power—the USSR—negotiated with a future big power—Germany.

Dependence on Each Other Assessed

AU1907112890 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 17 Jul 90 p 3

[Hans-Joerg Heims commentary: "Up to the Summit"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev and Helmut Kohl withdrew into the Caucasus mountains. And indeed, both want to climb summits—the chancellor, by completing German unity, and the Soviet president, by restructuring his economy which is in a poor state. However, mountaineers depend on each other for help. A steep slope could involve the danger of falling into the abyss. The Soviet host and his guest do not want to and cannot run such a risk. Their countries are too important for that.

Gorbachev needs Kohl above all to help him overcome the economic crisis. The five-billion Deutsche mark credit which has been guaranteed by Bonn already helped the Soviet president during his tight-rope act at the CPSU Congress to put a check on overly smart critics. However, Moscow will require additional help, in particular the guarantee that the contracts concluded with GDR enterprises continue to be valid.

By the same token, Kohl needs the USSR president to definitely conclude the chapter of the external aspects of German unity. However, Soviet agreement to Germany's membership in NATO will not exclusively depend on the FRG's economic aid; it will primarily depend on the extent to which the Soviet security interests will be guaranteed. Limiting the German Armed Forces to an acceptable upper ceiling, offering a nonaggression treaty between the two states, and allowing the Soviet troops to withdraw within an appropriate period of time, are the right way to do this.

New Basic Law for United Germany Discussed

AU1807151490 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 16 Jul 90 p 4

[NZ/ADN report: "European Unification on the Agenda"]

[Text] Potsdam—Foreign policy aspects of a new all-German constitution were discussed on Sunday [15 July], at the end of a legal policy congress organized by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation in Potsdam. Since Friday, politicians, above all from the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], and scientists from both parts of Germany discussed the necessity for and opportunities of a new basic law. Hans Misselwitz, state secretary in the GDR Foreign Ministry, said that a new basic law should replace the provision on restoring German unity with a provision on the unification of Europe. He said that the future German nation should exercise restraint in this process and should not pose as a coordinator and financier. Like some of the other speakers before him, he said that renouncing means of mass destruction and banning arms exports should be laid down in a binding manner.

Konrad Weiss of the Alliance 90 stressed that the aim of the peaceful revolution in the GDR had primarily been introducing constitutional rights. He accused the SPD of also being responsible for the fact that virtually all decisions can at present be made without a constitutional basis.

Chemical Service Troops Inspection Begun

LD1807114490 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1053 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Beeskow (ADN)—A twelve-man team of experts from the federal Defense Ministry today began inspecting Chemical Service troops of the National People's Army [NVA]. The group, headed by the verification expert Lieutenant Colonel Wolfgang Buttler, was invited by the GDR side to convince themselves that the NVA did not have any chemical warfare agents. There have been allegations in the press over the past week that the

NVA had stockpiles of several thousand tonnes of chemical warfare agents, some of which were administered by the NVA itself.

The chief of the NVA Chemical Service, Major General Karl-Heinz Nagler, expressed the hope, in a briefing before the start of the inspection at the Chemical Service exercise ground 10 kilometers south of Storkow, that the inspection would help to dispel doubts and to further confidence. He said that NVA members from all sections of the Armed Forces would be trained on this ground in the reconnaissance of, defense against, and decontamination of chemical agents. To this end, the NVA did have a limited amount of chemical warfare agents at its disposal.

According to the general, the GDR Armed Forces has a total of 705.6 grams of chemicals damaging to the nerves, 206.1 kilograms of chemicals damaging to the skin, and 38.9 grams of psychotoxic chemicals [all unit measurements as received]. These warfare agents are used for examination and training purposes, exclusively on the exercise ground, at the military-medical section of the Ernst-Moritz-Arndt University in Greifswald, at the former military-technical institute in Koenigs Wusterhausen, and at the Loebau officer training college. These supplies were under constant supervision and had earlier been made public for the Geneva negotiations. In addition, the NVA possesses irritants, including those of the former Ministry for State Security, and also 650 kilograms of adamsite as a leftover from the war, since it is not possible to dispose of this. Otherwise, only imitation substances are used for training purposes.

On behalf of the federal government, Lieutenant Colonel Buttler welcomed the swift offer of inspection made on Friday by the GDR Disarmament and Defense Ministry.

The inspectors will take a close look this afternoon at the training area, including the laboratory bunker containing the most toxic chemicals. Tomorrow they hope to continue their mission in an NVA camp near Genthin.

Soviet Soldiers Reportedly Selling Arms

LD1807135490 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1203 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Potsdam (ADN)—The Potsdam Bezirk [area] criminal office has obtained evidence indicating that members of the Western Group of Soviet Armed Forces are selling Makarov pistols and Kalashnikov submachine guns to citizens of both German states. Criminologists are currently pursuing enquiries in certain districts, including the Nauen area, to find the perpetrators, in conjunction with the Soviet military state prosecutor's office. During a police news conference it was noted in general terms that the import of blank guns and teargas guns, indeed arms trading as a whole, has increased alarmingly.

NVA Cancels Participation in Pact Exercises

LD1807191590 Hamburg DPA in German 1818 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Berlin (DPA)—The National People's Army (NVA) no longer intends to participate in joint military exercises held by the Warsaw Pact states. The state secretary in the Disarmament and Defense Ministry, Werner Ablass, today cancelled participation in the joint "Druzhba 90" exercise and in an exercise with the 20th Army of the Western Group of USSR Armed Forces.

Ablass cites developments in the detente process, in international relations, and in the German unification process as the reasons for the cancellation. The decision also takes into account the results of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's meeting with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and the statement by NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner that the Warsaw Pact is no longer seen as an enemy.

According to the state secretary, the great majority of the members in the Army no longer see any sense in participating in troop and staff exercises in this coalition framework. Such exercises involving several armies impede and impair the positive political processes. One does not want to be accused of being behind political developments in military developments. To maintain combat and defense readiness training within the national framework will fully suffice.

The Soviet side did not necessarily show understanding of this decision. This became clear at a meeting with the representative for the commander in chief of the joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states in the NVA, Army General (Vladimir Shuralov). Ablass put forward the view that the NVA would not continue to take part in such exercises. There is no sense for NVA soldiers, who would in the foreseeable future be soldiers in a joint German Army, to still take part in such maneuvers now.

Egon Bahr Favors Uniting Bundeswehr, NVA

LD1907030890 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0739 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Text] Berne (ADN)—Egon Bahr, advisor to the GDR disarmament and defense minister, favors uniting the Federal Army and the National People's Army of the GDR (NVA). Speaking in an interview published on Thursday in the Berne newspaper DER BUND, Bahr said: "If I espouse united German forces as an aim, then I must make the federal Army and the NVA compatible—that is, bring them together."

I think the dissolution of the NVA would be "wrong in principle," Bahr said. People in both parts of Germany in the last 40 years have had their different experiences. Each one brings experiences which mark him. "We cannot simply say: We are abolishing the GDR or we are abolishing the citizens of the GDR. Nor can we abolish the forces of the GDR."

He says that there now has to be a transitionary period, at the end of which there will be German forces with the same rights and duties. GDR forces are not simply an apparatus, but 100,000 people and their dependents. "They have learned something." He was not talking about the leadership, but about the soldiers. "I believe it when they say that most of them chose their profession with the same thing in mind as their comrades in the federal Army—that is, Armed Forces serve the cause of peace."

Air Defense Exercises 19-20 Jul

AU1907084490 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 17 Jul 90 p 2

["LBN"-signed report: "Restrictions in GDR Airspace"]

[Text] Berlin—There may be temporary restrictions on the civilian use of the GDR airspace on 19 and 20 July. The reason given by the Disarmament and Defense Ministry yesterday [16 July] states "exercises of the National People's Army air defense forces."

Ridley's Remarks Linked to 'Irrational' Policies

AU1807132390 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jul 90 p 2

[Reiner Oschmann editorial: "His Master's Voice"—title in English]

[Text] The anti-German outburst of British Trade and Industry Minister Ridley was rejected too demonstratively and hastily by Margaret Thatcher for one to believe the official version of a verbal slip by an otherwise friendly, self-assured, and eccentric cabinet minister. Even Ridley's subsequent resignation does not make any difference.

True, her minister did not exactly behave like the true English gentleman with his remarks about the "bossy" Germans attempting "to take over all of Europe." One should not, however, make any mistake about the fact that this man, a "Thatcherite of the first hour," was only saying what the prime minister at heart thinks. It was "Maggie" herself who not so long ago considered German unification a bad thing and who goes even further in her own private circle, saying things in the same vein as Ridley—if one listens carefully.

Here, British fear of competition from a German opponent who threatens to become all too powerful is being articulated; however, others have similar worries. For example, according to an internationally representative survey, 50 percent of the British, the same percentage of French, 69 percent of the Poles, and 29 percent of the Americans are worried that a united Germany might become too dominant economically in Europe.

The Germans in East and West can hardly afford to ignore such feelings. One ought to be asking whether there is any connection between Ridley's act of hara-kiri and the way in which German unification is taking place and the expected consequences of unification. Irrational policies have irrational consequences, and in this case they were Nicholas Ridley.

Editorial on EC's Demand for Fair Competition

AU1907134090 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jul 90 p 6

[Gerd Prokot editorial: "Reasons for a Lightning Trip"]

[Text] While Sir Leon Brittan may not be one of the best known, he is certainly one of the most dreaded of the 17 EC Commission members. The Briton, who is also one of the vice presidents, is in charge of competition policy within the community of the 12 European countries of which the GDR will soon also become a member as part of the future Germany. However, that alone would not justify a lightning trip to Berlin. Because complaints have been increasing in Brussels about unfair methods of competition on the GDR market and about the obvious discrimination against non-German enterprises, Sir Leon set out personally for Berlin. His agenda included talks with Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere, Economics Minister Walter Pohl, and Energy Minister Karl-Hermann Steinberg.

At a meeting with several journalists in the Palast Hotel, Sir Leon said that it was not the purpose of his visit to present ready formulas, but to discuss important principles of a solution. He said that agreement had been reached on the idea that the GDR should now already apply the rules of competition laid down in the Treaties of Rome; this applied in particular to merger control. He said that most violations were reported in this area.

The EC protector of competition mentioned the deal with Ruhrgas AG, the contract with the three largest West German energy companies, Lufthansa's planned majority participation in Interflug, and the monopoly position of the Allianz insurance company. Sir Leon said that the respective firms had already been contacted; however, he did not want to anticipate the final result. He refused to deny reports that West German companies in particular have put the rules of fair play out of force east of the Elbe River.

He said that he had been assured that the GDR would look into every complaint and would no longer tolerate practices violating the rules of competition which form part of the basic principles of the market economy. He said that this also included the fact that foreign enterprises should no longer be placed at a disadvantage to West German companies. Sir Leon said that the Office for the Protection of Competition is facing entirely new tasks and does not have the necessary experience. Therefore, as a result of his talks in Berlin, direct contacts will be established between EC institutions and the protectors of competition in the GDR.

Finally, Sir Leon was asked whether the concerns and objections that he had expressed in a letter to Lothar de Maiziere had been dispelled. His diplomatic answer was

that he is going back more satisfied—which does not have to mean more reassured....

GDR To Implement EC Competition Regulations

LD1807163690 Hamburg DPA in German 1315 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Brussels (DPA/VWD)—The GDR Government will orient its competition policy toward the regulations of the European Community. Before German unity GDR authorities will make decisions as if the competition laws of the EC are already in force in the GDR. EC commissioner for competition Sir Leon Brittan received this assurance from Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere and Econmics Minister Gerhard Pohl.

After his return from the GDR to Brussels today, the EC commissioner further announced the GDR has also agreed not to discriminate against foreign companies. Particular complaints about mergers or takeovers in the GDR will be carefully checked according to EC regulations, Brittan said.

The EC Commission acknowledges that the GDR currently has great economic problems. In the long term, however, keeping to the EC competition laws is also in the interests of the GDR. It will also make sure that the rights of other EC states are guaranteed.

Agreement Signed With USSR Regulating Trade

LD1807145990 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1355 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—A government agreement on economic relations between the GDR and the USSR following the currency union by the two German states and the transfer of trade to convertible currency has been signed in Berlin today by GDR Economics Minister Dr. Gerhard Pohl and the Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Konstantin Katushev. This agreement adapts the legal basis for trade between the two countries to the requirements of the State Treaty between the FRG and the GDR. The government agreement specifies that in all foreign economic relations between the two countries, there will be a transfer with effect as of 1 January 1991 to accounting and payment in freely convertible currency and to trading on the basis of world market prices. This also accords with the decisions of the 45th CEMA Council meeting in Sofia in January 1990. The GDR and USSR banks are instructed to establish the balance arising in reciprocal trade as of 31 December 1990. The conversion coefficient or other method of calculation is to be determined by the end of October 1990.

By this time the government agreements on the participation of the GDR in tapping the Yamburg natural gas deposit and in the construction of the gas pipe line from Yamburg to the Western border of the USSR, and on cooperation in setting up the iron ore mining and processing combine in Krovoi Rog, must also be revised. This concerns settlement of the services completed so far and the cooperation after 1990.

The agreement envisions that for the year 1991 a portion of reciprocal deliveries is to be coordinated between the states with corresponding lists of goods. This relates to around 50 percent of turnover so far. Primarily, this involves imports of raw materials from the USSR and the supply of goods from the engineering, electronics and electrical engineering, cheemicals, and consumer goods industries of the GDR in payment. The signing of a special agreement on this is planned for October 1990.

Hong Kong Lifts Visa Requirements for GDR

LD1807154190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1215 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Excerpt] Frankfurt/Main (ADN)—Hong Kong has lifted the visa requirement for GDR citizens as of the beginning of the week. According to the Hong Kong Trade Development Council (HKTDC) in Frankfurt/Main, GDR citizens may stay in Hong Kong for up to 30 days without a visa. Visitors from the CSFR, Poland, and Hungary will in future be issued a visa, something which they have been denied until now on political and security grounds. The new ruling also applies to businessmen, conference participants, athletes, and women and artists from the Soviet Union and the other East European countries. [passage omitted]

Stasi Said 'Interwoven' With SED Leadership

LD1807102290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0951 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—In every GDR bezirk [area], the Stasi deployed between eight and 60 "officers in special deployment." They were employed in the economy, in the sphere of the Interior Ministry and in the internal affairs departments of the bezirk and kreis [district] councils. Joachim Gauck (Alliance 90/Greens), chairman of the People's Chamber special committee for the dissolution of the Stasi, reported on this in Berlin today. The former Mielke ministry had been closely interwoven with the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] leadership from the politburo to the bezirke.

The special committee is currently making efforts to interview these persons in order to take action in accordance with the slogan of the revolution: "Stasi into the factories." The special committee, which includes 11 deputies, is to submit an interim report to parliament before the parliamentary summer recess.

Stasi Reportedly Had 1,500 OIBE Officers

LD1807171490 Hamburg DPA in German 1436 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Berlin (DPA)—The network of "officers in special deployment" (OibE), which the former GDR State Security [Stasi] had been building up, in addition to its normal surveillance apparatus since 1986, comprised

about 1,500 persons. So far, 974 officers have been identified in the GDR and a further 582 have been identified as having been deployed abroad by the main Stasi reconnaissance department responsible for espionage. These figures were announced by the chairman of the special People's Chamber committee for the dissoluton of the Stasi, Joachim Gauck (Alliance 90/Greens) to journalists today.

Gauck states that half of the officers were operated centrally from Berlin, while the others were deployed by the Stasi bezirk (area) offices. The main sphere of deployment of the officers were the People's Police, the internal affairs departments at bezirk and kreis (district) level, as well as economically important combines. The officers, who operated undercover, occupied top professional positions that were ranked important in terms of security policy. The postal system, telecommunications, and transport sector were also infiltrated by so-called OibE. They were even to be found in the guise of church representatives in some cases.

According to the Interior Ministry, the OibE were dismissed at the end of March. It was stated that the special People's Chamber committe did not know the extent to which they were still pursuing their civilian professions at their former place of deployment. It has now become known that OibE's have apparently not been dismissed in GDR foreign missions. Gauck spoke in favor of an overall removal of all officers from the professional posts occupied on Stasi instructions. However, they must also have the possibiliity of making a fresh start.

The committee, which is unlikely to complete its work by the all-German elections in December, believes that the subject of state security should be addressed in the second State Treaty. Proposals on how an all-German parliament can continue working through the Stasi past must be drafted. Gauck announced that the committee is unequivocally opposed to permitting the destruction of the Stasi files. "We want to prevent myths from emerging," Gauck said. An appraisal of the German Stasi past could only take place as the joint task of all citiziens or it is doomed to failure. Moreover, the files must remain accessible in order to allow the citizens affected by the Stasi persecutions to submit claims for compensation, said Gauck.

Diestel To Provide Housing for Honecker

AU1807124390 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 18 Jul 90 p 1

["gue"-signed report: "Diestel Feels Obliged To Take Care of Honecker"]

[Text] Berlin—Germany's most famous homeless person can expect to be granted asylum in the foreseeable future that is in keeping with his former position and his security needs, Interior Minister Diestel stated in an interview with DIE WELT. After all, Honecker was the "head of an important European country," no matter what one may have thought of this regime. "His current living conditions do not reflect this fact."

Diestel, who visited Honecker upon the request of his lawyers and the Evangelical Church of Berlin-Brandenburg at the Soviet military hospital in Beelitz at the end of last week, announced that the former state and party leader will not return to the humble apartment in the vicarage in Lobetal after his discharge from hospital. He will look for an adequate alternative at short notice, Diestel stated.

The reason for this move is that Honecker is currently "one of the most endangered citizens in the GDR." In Lobetal, Honecker's security and the security of his family were not sufficiently ensured. In addition, he is "no criminal but a person charged with a crime, against whom investigations are being carried out, which might reveal him to be a criminal." However, he might just as well be acquitted. Thus, he must not be placed offside for such a long time. "The careful handling of the past commands me to support him as an outsider and as a human being that needs my protection," Diestel stressed.

When visiting Honecker in Beelitz, Diestel found him to be in a clear frame of mind; however, he got the impression that "Honecker has not distanced himself from his ideas." According to additional information received by DIE WELT, Honecker himself wants a trial in order to be able to justify himself in public. In particular, Honecker strictly denies links between the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and international terrorism, which have recently been uncovered.

Diestel Addresses Police TU Demonstrators

LD1907115190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1122 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Several thousand delegates of the People's Police Trade Union (GDVP) from all parts of the republic gathered in front of the People's Chamber building today to press their demands for early compensation for price hikes. In a letter to Prime Minister de Maiziere, the GDVP, on behalf of its 86,000 members, calls for the immediate creation of a compatible model of salaries for all employees in public service, social security in the face of forthcoming rationalization measures, and the gradual introduction of a professional civil service.

"Internal security requires the social security of those who have to guarantee it," GDVP Chairman Guido Gruetzemann said in a speech to the demonstrators. The duty of loyalty to the government presumes a duty of care of police officers. He pointed to the greater demands being placed on "all sectors of the service without exception," reflected in growing violence, left and right-wing extremism.

Interior Minister Peter-Michael Diestel, who left a parliamentary debate, agreed with the demands of the

demonstrators. The only obstacle to realizing them is the question of finance. "You can take it for granted, however, that I will use the means at my disposal in your interests," the minister promised.

Cabinet Approves Agricultural Support Measures

LD1807161490 Hamburg DPA in German 1342 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Berlin (DPA)—The cabinet today approved additional loans and state buying up of certain agricultural products, in order to give a boost to agriculture. Furthermore, the cabinet granted a total of DM700 million [Deutsche marks] in additional adjustment aid to agricultural enterprises.

According to the deputy government spokesman Angela Merkel, credit amounting to DM650 million was made available to the meat, milk, and grain processing industry, so that it could purchase products from the farmers. The package of measures also includes state intervention for butter and skimmed milk powder. State purchases were also announced for grain. The supply and prices situation in trade had improved somewhat, the spokesman said.

The cabinet also discused the draft statute for the trust office. This was referred to the economics committee of the People's Chamber. Mrs. Merkel said that the parliament would vote on this tomorrow. Then the trust office could begin its work and elect an executive.

De Maiziere Meets Agriculture Leaders

LD1807171990 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1721 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The decisions reached today by the government remove some of the worries which the presidents of the agricultural associations [Agrarverbaende] have put forward. With this result, Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere met the press in Berlin on Wednesday afternoon after a joint meeting. The farmers of the GDR have a hopeful future, although a lot still must be done on the path toward a market economy.

The prime minister mentioned as measures the lifting of limitations on agricultural products in intra-German trade, provision of resources for the liquidity of agricultural and processing companies, initially for July and August, and the start of subsidies for grain and milk, in order to guarantee minimum prices. Also, the intensive export of about 50,000 pigs for slaughter weekly to the end of the year will alleviate the situation. With regard to the processing industry, De Maiziere said that a market economy also means that goods should be offered and not, like previously, hidden. The support of the associations will be needed for further normalization and the help of experienced experts from the FRG will be exploited.

Farmers Association President Kal Daemmrich described the results of the talk as no final solution. It was noticeable that the government is concerned that a farmer should receive wages for his work. President Dr. Edgar Mueller pointed to the extraordinary meeting of his Association of Cooperatives next week and called for calm and level-headedness until then.

Meckel Speaks in People's Chamber Budget Debate

LD1907120990 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1049 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN)—The debate in the People's Chamber today on the budget bill for the second half of 1990 was marked by intense arguments between the parties. While the coalition spoke repeatedly of a "transitional budget," whose volume of almost DM63.7 billion is aimed to further the fashioning of the economic, monetary, and social union with the FRG, the opposition sees in the budget the "exclusion of many GDR enterprises" and an "excessive subservience" to the West. [passage omitted]

Speaking about the handling of the GDR's around 1,000 treaties with other countries and the care of 50,000 GDR citizens permanently resident in other countries and many others traveling as tourists in the summer months, Foreign Minister Meckel said: "This cannot be done by just three people." He was thereby countering massive demands for drastic financial cuts in his sector. However, the number of staff in the ministry is being reduced by 20 percent and following the closure of eight missions the work of other embassies is being ended.

The budget is due to be adopted at the parliamentary session on Sunday.

Defense Committee Rejects Draft Budget

LD1807154690 Hamburg DPA in German 1354 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Excerpt] Berlin (DPA)—In East Berlin today, the People's Chamber Committee for Disarmament and Defense rejected the draft defense budget for the second half year. Committee chairman Karl-August Kamilli (SPD) [Social Democratic Party] announced that a special session of the committee has been called for tomorrow evening. The budget estimates amounting to some 4 billion marks, Kamilli said, were not accepted in the draft presented and were rejected. Vera Wollenberger, speaker for the Alliance 90/Greens, expressed criticism that no disarmament or conversion positions are to be seen in the draft. [passage omitted]

Statistics Office Reports Production Fall

LD1907104490 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0831 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—Production in the GDR economy has fallen considerably in the first half of 1990. It was announced today at a news conference held by the Statistical Office in Berlin that production fell by 7.3

percent compared to the first half of 1989. The fall increased in June, when 16 percent less was produced compared to June last year. The differences between the industrial sectors and concerns rose constantly: 13 of the 69 industrial sectors showed an increase in production or held their level in the first six months of the year compared to the same period last year, President Professor Dr. Arno Donda reported. In 24 sectors production fell by more than 10 percent. The confectionery, coffee, tea, and chocolate industry experienced a considerable fall of 40 percent; the sugar and starch industry, 25 percent; and the herb, spice, and remaining foodstuffs industry, 23 percent. [passage omitted]

Green Party Renames Itself 'The Greens'

AU1907082390 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 17 Jul 90 p 2

[ADN report: "The Green Party's New Name Now Is 'The Greens'"]

[Text] Berlin—The GDR Green Party will in the future be called "The Greens" [Die Gruenen]. According to a press statement issued by the party yesterday [16 July], this measure is intended to avoid irritation among the voters as a result of different names for the Green Party.

Prime Minister Antall Returns From Brussels

LD1807125990 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] The Hungarian prime minister has ended his talks in Brussels. Today Jozsef Antall held discussions with the NATO general secretary. Manfred Woerner gave him first-hand information about his visit to Moscow. Yesterday the Hungarian head of state met with leaders of the Common Market, and they agreed to start preparatory talks in September on the associate membership contract beween Hungary and the EC.

Envoy To Maintain NATO Contacts

LD1807165390 Budapest MTI in English 1501 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Brussels, July 18 (MTI)—Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall held one-hour "historical" talks with NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner on Wednesday.

Following the meeting, Mr Antall announced that the Hungarian ambassador to Brussels had been put in charge of maintaining official contacts with NATO. Secretary General Woerner said NATO had accepted the appointment.

Herr Woerner announced that in the course of his recent talks in Moscow, he had reached a similar agreement with the Soviet leaders. Thus the Soviet Union and Hungary are the first countries to be represented in NATO through their ambassadors to Brussels.

NATO is not to set up a separate office in Budapest, as it has no offices in other countries either, and its foreign representation is carried out by the ambassadors of member states.

The Hungarian prime minster's entourage present at the talks with the NATO secretary general, included Ferenc Somogyi, state secretary for foreign affairs, Tibor Kiss, acting charge d'affaires of the Republic of Hungary in Brussels, Istvan Forrai, head of the prime minister's secretariat, as well as Gyorgy Osvath, a high-ranking EC official who lives in Brussels and, with the consent of EC, is a personal advisor to the Hungarian prime minister in international questions not related to the community.

On behalf of NATO, the meeting was attended by Amadeo de Franchis, first deputy of the secretary general, and Henning Wegener, political deputy secretary general.

After the talks, Mr Antall and Herr Woerner made a short statement to representatives of the international press. Mr Antall announced that he had invited the NATO secretary general to pay a visit to Hungary in November, and Herr Woerner said he greatly looked forward to his Budapest visit.

Delegation Returns

LD1807130890 Budapest MTI in English 1245 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 18 (MTI)—Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall returned from Brussels on Wednesday.

Members of the entourage who returned with him were Ferenc Somogyi, the administrative state secretary for foreign affairs, and Janos Martonyi, the administrative state secretary for international economic relations, as well as Balazs Laszlo, a government spokesman.

Antall Interviewed on Visit

LD1807152690 Budapest MTI in English 1431 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Brussels, July 18 (MTI)—In an interview given to MTI before his departure from Brussels Airport, Prime Minister Jozsef Antall said: "The final schedule of developing relations between Hungary and the European Communities has been clarified."

Mr Antall said the most decisive event of his stay in Brussels was his talks with the head of the Comission of the European Communities, and their outcome. "After many guesses, assumptions and refutals, we've finally been able to clarify the position," said the prime minster.

Mr Antall confirmed that exploring negotiations are to start with EC representatives in the autumn on an association contract. The agreement is to come into force in January 1992. Jacques Delors, president of the European Communities Commission, stated he supported the Hungarian plans.

The date seems appropriate as association would be then realized one year before the deadline for the economic and financial, as well as political union within the European Communities. The further schedule of admission would then be determined partly in terms of EC's internal situation and partly Hungary's domestic development. "We should like to achieve full membership by 1995, or within the shortest poe [as received] after that date," said the Hungarian government head.

Mr Antall underlined the importance of the exchange of views on the Phare programme. Under this programme, the 24 developed capitalist countries would give support to reforms in Hungary and Poland, and according to the latest decision, to some other countries as well.

Mr Antall also pointed out the historical value of his visit to NATO, pointing to the fact that he had been the first government head from a country in a Central-Eastern Europe to meet with the NATO secretary general in the headquarters of the organization.

In connection with his talks with Belgian leaders, the prime minister ponited to the talks on social policy and the related cooperation being set up, as well as the potential Belgian assistance in retraining programmes.

Mr Antall was very pleased with the new Belgian position in the visa question, and said it was to be hoped that both The Netherlands and Luxem,bourg would adopt it, which would mean the end to the compulsory visa system for shorter-than-three-months trips to the Benelux states.

"I consider it of historical significance that I have been the first prime minister from among the Warsaw Treaty member states, or to put it differently, from ex-communist countries, who paid a visit to the NATO centre and held talks with NATO leaders, said Prime Minister Jozsef Antall in his short statement to representatives of the international press after his visit to the NATO headquarters.

He said that the primary goal of Hungarian foreign policy was to become part part of the European integration and join the European Communities and other European organizations.

"We have always considered this goal as consistent with the Atlantic concept. The two world wars and the cold war have proved the inseparability of Europe and North America. We consider the Atlantic alliance and the Atlantic soldiarity an excellent means for creating security in the world and Europe: we are convinced that even after the German unification this will be the most important guarantee for any country."

"We are convinced that NATO will be the basis of the European security. This will not at all be directed against the Soviet Union. Just the opposite, the Soviet Union should become part of the European security system just like North America," said the Hungarian prime minister in his statement.

Confirms 'Liaison' With NATO

LD1807150690 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Interview with Prime Minister Jozsef Antall by correspondent Gabor Bankuti at Ferihegy Airport in Budapest on 18 July—recorded]

[Text] [Antall] We outlined our position concerning the Warsaw Pact. I informed the secretary general that we wish to realize the withdrawal from the military organization by the end of next year—if the Warsaw Pact military organization exists that long. Apart from this, I outlined our position in connection with NATO, that Hungary on the one hand is committed to the European concept. The Hungarian Government regards itself to be a believer in European integration and a government of affiliation with European unity, but alongside this we highly value NATO's political role, that North America and Europe belong together politically. In our judgment, this has been demonstrated by two World Wars and the Cold War. As a consequence, there can be no European unity which might oppose the Atlantic concept. The changes taking place within the Atlantic Alliance have a very positive impact on the shaping of a general European security and cooperation agreement.

We agreed specifically, and I put it in writing, that our special envoy and liaison with NATO will be the Hungarian ambassador accredited in Belgium. At present, the charge d'affaires is already performing this liaison role. Apart from and beyond this, I shall maintain direct personal contact with the secretary general.

[Bankuti] Gorbachev has already indicated that he has accepted the invitation to the next NATO summit. Did you speak about this matter?

[Antall] I have also been invited to speak at an appropriate time, and if I accept the invitation, I would visit the NATO council any time.

[Bankuti] This (?presumably) would be at the same NATO summit?

[Antall] I do not know; it was not discussed in this form.

On Compensation Fund, Soviet Oil

LD1807172490 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Interview with Prime Minister Jozsef Antall by correspondent Gabor Bankuti at Ferihegy Airport in Budapest on 18 July—recorded]

[Text] [Bankuti] At the news conference yesterday you mentioned that it will be expedient to create a compensation fund to pay for such overburdening now affecting Hungary; for example, a reduction of the Soviet oil deliveries. What do you think about this fund? Who will operate it? And how was this idea received?

[Antall] I think that these CEMA countries, currently in the state of transition, are forced to adopt very strict financial measures. These include the IMF requirements and the reduction of the budget deficit to 10 billion [currency not specified]. When we, in the interest of maintaining solvency and carrying out the procedures of privatization and reducing state support, must develop the financial policy of the country in a delicate situation, an unexpected step can cause an extremely critical sitution in Hungary; for example, actions from the Soviet Union, or the insolvency of some other partner of ours, or unexpected breach of contracts, or cancellations. In such a critical situation, the country will be almost defenseless. Not only did we increase gas prices, but Czechoslovakia did as well.

I think if East-Middle Europe wants to get out of this crisis, we will take these measures, but we simply cannot continuously compensate for every economic and financial damage that happens to us. Therefore, the establishment of a financial fund will be necessary to temporarily compensate for such damages. Also, clearly set-backs are experienced because the Soviet Union cannot increase its oil production. However, the USSR wishes to obtain convertible currency by reducing its delivery to the East-Middle European countries, and therefore the sale on the Western market in fact burdens us. Overall, I consider the creation of this compensation fund justified.

[Bankuti] How was this proposal received?

[Antall] Mr. Delors received it with great interest; moreover, Mr. Andriessen directly indicated that he, as the quasi-foreign minister of the Common Market, has already thought of something similar and considers it very reasonable. They are going to develop this, and we will also advance this issue.

[Bankuti] Will it be a topic of your forthcoming talks as well?

[Antall] Probably, of course, this has to be worked out. The purpose of such prime ministerial lightening visits is first of all to open doors. I feel that with this trip I can contribute to a certain historic turn. From Hungary's point of view, it was extremely important. I realize that amid our everyday worries, when many hundreds of thousands of people are living at a low standard, when the old people on small pensions have problems existing day to day, such diplomatic visits and foreign trips do not necessarily put their minds at rest and perhaps they often feel that we should not be dealing with such things.

I would like to say therefore that the existence and the future of Hungary is at stake when we establish the Hungarian renewal with a wide-ranging system of foreign relations and foreign financial support.

On Brussels Talks

LD1807203690 Budapest MTI in English 1857 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 18 (MTI)—Shortly after his return to Hungary, Prime Minister Antall assessed his Brussels talks in a statement. Mr. Antall expressed the hope that these talks will contribute to grounding the historical turnabout taking place in Hungary and in Europe.

'It is the government's intention to create the conditions of the Hungarian renewal, by creating a wide international system of relations, and obtaining necessary foreign financial support,' the premier said. 'One important element of this is the development of relations between the EC and Hungary. A significant result in this respect is that discussions will soon be under way about Hungary being granted an associate membership in the EC. The committee, assigned with the task of working out the conditions of this membership is due to hold its first session already in September. Hungary has every chance to be granted the associate membership beginning January 1, 1992.

For the time being, this is likely to be an assymetric free-trade agreement, to provide Hungary certain concessions, in its trade with the Common Market. Hungary is not yet in the position to come up to the strict competition requirements within the Common Market. Therefore the community is to scale down customs duties as soon as the agreement comes into force, while Hungary will do so only gradually, after a period of transition. Until the expected coming into force of the associate agreement in 1992, the Hungarian Government wishes to improve the country's positions through the signing of other partial agreements with the EC. Hungary's full admittance to the EC is expected in 1995, or shortly after. This would be highly favourable to us since for instance Spain—a country with more favourable economic conditions—had to wait for much longer to be admitted. [no closing quotation marks as received]

Mr. Antall reported that not only Hungary but neighbouring CMEA countries are also likely to be compelled to introduce strict monetary measures, if they wish to keep their economies in balance. 'If in the present critical and delicate situation, an unexpected move is made, such as for instance the reduction of Soviet petrol deliveries, this could deteriorate the maneouvering possibility of the countries concerned. In their effort to come out of their present crisis, countries of Central Europe are likely to find it difficult to make up for any unfavourable international impact. This calls for the setting up of a recompensation fund. The related Hungarian proposal was received with keen interest by Jacques Delors, president of the EEC,' Mr. Antall said.

Defense Committee Briefed on USSR Pullout

LD1807194290 Budapest MTI in English 1807 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 18 (MTI)—At Wednesday's session of parliament's Defence Committee, MPs heard the report by Lieutentant General Antal Annus on the progress of the Soviet pullout.

The withdrawal is progressing in line with the agreement signed and according to schedule, the officer said. So far, over 13,000 soldiers and family members, including civilian employees, in excess of 8,000 have left Hungary. The pullout involved two rocket brigades, one fighting squadron, one helicopter regiment, one tank regiment, one mechanised artillery brigade and one anti-aircraft rocket brigade. About half of the Soviet tank fleet has already been withdrawn. The taking over of vacated real estates is also progressing to schedule. Radiology, bacteriology and bomb disposal tests are performed on vacated sites, which already produced large quantities of ammunition, explosives and napalm mixtures.

Regarding the utilisation of real estates, some guidelines have been laid down by the newly formed inter-departmental committee, which are to be forwarded for comments to presidents of county councils, concerned in the pullout.

Principles of utilising the real estates are to be set down at the end of August. Under present practice, local councils are to be returned the real estates which were in their property earlier on. (The same would apply for instance to church estates as well.)

If the real estates are not utilised within a year for communal purposes, they are to be taken back by the state. If however the real estates were to be sold within five years, two-thirds of the purchase price should be paid into the central budget. Real estates which were also invested in by Soviets could also be purchased by Hungarians if they assume related claims. The Soviet side

presently claims about 50,000 million forints in indemnification. There are still great differences on these issues between the Hungarian and the Soviet position.

IPU Founding Session Held; Officials Elected

LD1807085390 Budapest MTI in English 0652 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 18 (MTI)—Following the session of parliament on July 17, the Hungarian National Group of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) held its founding general assembly, under the chairmanship of Matyas Szuros.

According to the House Committee of Parliament, the members of the National Group are parliamentary MPS [Member's of Parliament] who agree with the goals of IPU and accept the obligations accompanying membership. With a vote of 183 for, 5 abstentions and none against, Hungarian Parliament declared itself a member organization of the Interparliamentary Union, taking a stand for collective membership, rather than for individual membership of the MPS.

The group elected a general deputy chairman and four vice-presidents, and raised the number of members in the Executive Committee from 11 to 13, in accordance with the proportion of the parliamentary parties and the independent MPS.

The officials of the Hungarian National Group of IPU are: Chairman - Gyorgy Lehel Papp (Hungarian Democratic Forum), deputy chairman - Gaspar Miklos Tamas (Alliance of Free Democrats), vice- presidents - Mrs L. Tarjan (Independent Smallholders' Party), Judit Csehak (Hungarian Socialist Party), Zoltan Rockenbauer (Federation of Young Democrats), Emese Ugrin (Christian Democratic People's Party).

Six-Month Statistics on Trade With USSR

LD1807134690 Budapest MTI in English 1236 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 18, 1990 (MTI-Econews)—According to preliminary data, Hungarian goods exports to the Soviet Union amounted to 1.712 billion roubles in the first half of the year, 18 per cent down on the 2.346 billion roubles of the same period last year.

Imports from the Soviet Union amounted to 1.736 billion roubles, 14 per cent less than the 2.014 billion roubles of the same period of 1989.

In fact, the surplus of 332 million roubles of the first half of 1989 had ebbed to a deficit of 24 million roubles by the middle of this year.

Hungarian engineering exports dropped powerfully in the first half of the year, and the Soviet Union delivered 42 per cent of the contracted amount of 6.48 million tonnes of oil.

The trade and payments protocol of the two countries envisages total trade worth 7.1 billion roubles this year, 1 billion roubles, or 12 per cent, less than last year.

Hungarian exports are planned at 3.5 billion roubles, and imports at 3.6 billion roubles.

Last year, Hungarian exports were worth 4.427 billion roubles, and imports 4.033 billion, which worked out to a Hungarian surplus of 394 million roubles.

The total turnover this year will probably amount to 7.6 billion roubles, with deliveries worth 3.8 billion roubles on either side.

Hungarian imports will probably drop back by 10 per cent, and within that figure, engineering imports will fall by 20 per cent.

A 2-per-cent drop is envisaged in the volume of imports of energy and raw materials this year. [word indistinct] envisages imports of 6.48 million tonnes of Soviet oil, 1.4 million tonnes of oil products, and 6.29 billion cubic metres of natural gas, but it seems certain even now that Soviet oil supplies will fall 30 per cent short of the target.

Hungarian exports to the Soviet Union are to drop by 14 per cent on average, with engineering sales to plummet by 30 per cent this year. By contrast, pharmaceutical exports are to increase by 26 per cent and processed food exports by 16 per cent.

Government Suspends Loans to Entrepreneurs

LD1807162990 Budapest MTI in English 1337 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 18, 1990 (MTI-ECONEWS)—The Hungarian Government has taken a drastic measure and suspended paying re-start loans.

The unemployed in Hungary have been eligible for such a loan since January 1, 1989: People who became redundant and were willing to start up a business on their own were entitled to the interest-free, 400,000 forint ($6,150) loan.

Loan interests, amounting to 5 billion forints, were financed by the State Employment Fund.

However, interest costs saw such a considerable growth recently that they were devouring an ever-increasing part of the fund itself, meaning the fund was being diverted from its primary aim of financing unemployment benefit.

The fund disbursed 600 million forints in interest costs in 1989, and has paid out in the region of 1.3 billion forints ($20 million) so far this year.

If re-start payments had not been suspended, the annual interest burden would have soared to 3 billion forints.

Morever, it was not primarily those in the greatest need that were benefiting from the loan.

What was happening was that a great number of entrepreneurs simply suspended their businesses to gain entitlement to the preferential loan, and the banks were not in a position to check whether the loans were being granted to those in the worst financial situation.

At the same time, the number of jobless in Hungary—the current figure is between 30,000 and 40,000—could well reach 100,000 by the end of the year.

This is why the government has decided to suspend re-start loan payments.

Simultaneous with this move, the government is working out a new system of incentives to encourage new ventures.

The so-called E-Bank, which is soon to start allocating 'existence-creating' loans, will be set up shortly with West German funding worth 10 million DM [Deutsche Marks].

Committee Limits Queries in Corruption Cases

LD1807151990 Budapest MTI in English 1422 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 18 (MTI)—In an effort to avoid the shadow of petty political revenge being cast on the Defence Committee of the National Assembly, the body has declared all enquiries into cases linked to the name of Lajos Czinege, the former minister of defence as closed. In future the committee will propose parliamentary enquires to be launched only in cases where the people involved fall under the gravest suspicion of crimes against the people for crimes still considered valid today. This was the decision of the parliamentary Defense Committee on Wednesday, following a lengthy debate, in response to the proposal by MPS [Members of Parliament] Miklos Szabo (AFD) [Alliance of Free Democrats] and Bela Kiraly (Independent).

Erno Raffay, secretary of state for defence, who was also present at the session, considered it a wise and prudent decision. At the same time, speaking on behalf of the defence leadership, he made a promise to examine all cases of corruption that could be unravelled with the help of the law.

Mr Raffay—who also used to head the parliamentary committee charged with investigating the Czinege affair—also said, that as secretary of state, he now had a much broader view of corruption within the army, as various 'highly compromising documents' had now come into his possession.

The secretary of state also expressed a readiness to present these damning documents at a soon-to-be convened closed session of the Defence Committee. He did not disclose any details because of the delicacy of the affair.

Nonparliamentary Parties Favor Direct Election

LD1807211590 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] The consultative council of nonparliamentary democratic parties demands in a statement that the Hungarian president of the Republic always, but especially now, be directly elected by the citizens. The five-party document also urges that every presidential candidate should be measured by the country's public, by means of television and radio debates. The signatories consider it amiss that the attention of the electors has not been drawn sufficiently to the importance and date of the referendum.

State Asset Handling Agency Extends Control

LD1807175690 Budapest MTI in English 1616 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 18 (MTI)—The law on the State Asset Handling Agency (SAHA) was amended by Hungarian Parliament on Wednesday, thus the most important organ of privatisation now comes under the supervision by government.

In the course of amending the legislation a decision was also reached on calling the SAHA's representative to give account to the organisations's operation every three months in front of the relevant parliamentary committee, and once a year government is to report on the same to parliament.

The question whether the SAHA should be given jurisdiction to privatise companies presently controlled by councils, gave rise to sharp debate. In the end parliament approved the government's proposal permitting the SAHA to extend state control over these companies, thus they can be sold as well. Related revenues are to be channelled into the central budget, and future local governments can draw their share in conformity with the law to be elaborated.

Foreign Affairs Committee Agenda Reviewed

LD1807181490 Budapest MTI in English 1654 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 18 (MTI)—The appeal addressed to the Hungarian Parliament by the Hungarian Democratic Federation of Romania (HDFR) was on the agenda of the Wednesday session by parliament's Foreign Affairs committee. In the appeal, HDFR leaders say they cannot comprehend earlier Hungarian resolutions regarding parliamentary representation of nationalities, and are therefore requesting parliament to revise these.

A decision was reached by the Foreign Affairs Committee to prepare a related motion together with the Committee on Human Rights, Minority and Religious Affairs, and to invite representatives of the HDFR to budapest to inform them about the background to the ruling by parliament.

The Hungarian position regarding the NATO council's declaration, dated in the beginning of July, was also on the agenda. The declaration wishes to elevate the level of the dialogue between the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and the

NATO, and proposes the creation of the European General Assembly. A motion is to be prepared on this issue as well, ad the final decision is to be made by parliament.

Subsequently, the Committee discussed the writ proposal, presented by Gyorgy Csoti, MP of the HDF, suggesting that Hungarian parliament should address an appeal to the Soviet Supreme council with the request to denounce Soviet military intervention in Hungary in 1956. MPs decided that some members of the Committee will prepare a draft of the appeal, which is expected to be tabled in parliament next week.

Assembly Elects New Committee Members

LD1807211990 Budapest MTI in English 1936 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Budapest, July 18 (MTI)—The Wednesday working day of Hungarian parliament's special session came to an end in the evening. Deputies also elected new members for vacated positions in some of the parliamentary committees.

Given that Lajos Bokros (Hungarian Socialist Party) has resigned his parliamentary mandate, his committee membership was also cancelled. Bela Katona was proposed by the HSP's parliamentary group to take his vacated post in the Budget Committee.

Gyula Zacsek (HDF) [Hungarian Democratic Forum] also resigned his committee membership, and Lajos Zsupos was proposed to take his place in the Economic Committee. Parliament approved both proposals.

The special session of parliament is to be resumed on Monday, July 23. The agenda of the session is expected to include the general debate over the bill on electing local government officials and mayors, besides the deferred motions tabled earlier on. The debate over the bills on the amendment of the constitution and on local governments is due to be continued, and deputies will also discuss bills concerning their legal status, their remuneration and budget.

Intelligence Service on Tasks, Reorganization

AU1807105990 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Jul 90 pp 1,7

[Interview with Peter Boross, head of the Hungarian intelligence service, by Peter Vajda; place and date not given: "Why Does the Telephone Click?—Political State Secretary Peter Boross on Secret Services, Soviet Liaison, Terrorism"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Vajda] Since your appointment, you have had an opportunity to learn about the secret services which, from what the public at large hears, is mostly connected with public scandals. What is your impression?

[Boross] It is now quite popular to blast them from every direction, although we should avoid unnecessary accusations. I met here with normal people and one cannot think they would want to work under the sixties orientation. In other words, the overwhelming majority of these people understand that they have to carry out their work given the basic changes that have taken place in Hungary, recognizing that a multiparty parliamentary system has emerged, and that they no longer serve a single party as in the past. They should not serve any party at all; they should serve Hungary.

[Vajda] In other words, you regard the overwhelming majority of these people as suitable for their jobs. Do you not harbor any distrust in them?

[Boross] This tremendous lack of confidence was connected with the mythical and secretive atmosphere surrounding these organizations.

This is useless: The existence of such organizations should not be a secret. As for the staff, a voluntary and a not quite voluntary cleansing process has already taken place. It is possible that some reorganization is still needed, but—taking this into consideration—I regard this staff as suitable for the job. [passage omitted]

In my view, any party affiliation should be banned for the members of these organizations. They should be loyal to the Hungarian nation and our country, and not even the shadow of doubt should emerge that they are mainly loyal to a particular party. [passage omitted]

[Vajda] What should be done differently in this job?

[Boross] Everyone should be aware of his role and should adapt to the requirements of democracy. Obviously, a new law on national security will make it possible to fully clarify this role. It is certain that we need the supervision of a parliamentary committee, be it either issued warnings or observations.

[Vajda] And what about the specific aspects of this activity?

[Boross] The activities that determine Hungary's enduring foreign and domestic policy guidelines should also be asserted here. To give an example, Soviet "liaison" officers were deployed in these services, and a sovereign country cannot allow such a thing. Other dependency, from another direction, is not desirable either. [passage omitted]

[Vajda] About the telephone tapping. People are afraid that this practice might continue; many people say that they hear clicks on their telephones and they fear that their private conversations are tapped. These are phone calls that do not harm state interests but are personal and are nobody's business.

[Boross] I have also come across the issue of telephone tapping. My own family also complained of clicks on the telephone. I investigated the matter at the institutions in question and I can say that their level of organization and technical equipment is such that they exclude the possibility of tapping carried out by unauthorized individuals out of mere curiosity. The prime minister himself also favors the strictest control, and the justice minister in person is the one who authorizes any tapping as a last resort in matters of utmost importance that threaten the security of the nation and society. [passage omitted]

Skubizewski, French Officials Hold Talks in Paris

LD1807181890 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Report on interview with Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubieszewski by unidentified reporter; place and date not given]

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski has begun talks with French politicians in Paris today. He met the ministers of industry and foreign trade, as well as the chairman of the Constitutional Council. In the late afternoon he was recieved by Francois Mitterrand and then began bilateral talks with Minister Roland Dumas. The next part of the visit begins tomorrow. Minister Skubiszewski gave our reporter an interview on the subject of the date of signature and ratification of the treaty between Poland and the German state:

[Begin Skubiszewski recording] We said from the very beginning that the signing and ratification of the treaty would take place after German reunification. Why after reunification? Because this is to be a treaty with the unified Germany, and I cannot fathom where various journalistic ideas came from that we were demanding the signing of the treaty prior to unification. We do not need this, because we already have various treaties with the two German states. What we are seeking is a treaty with the unified Germany, and that is why the signing and ratification fall in the post-unification period. And when will this be? Well, here we acquired a declaration from FRG Foreign Minister Genscher on behalf of the West German Government that this will take place as soon as possible after unification. [end recording]

Skubiszewski, Mitterrand Discuss Ties

LD1807203590 Warsaw PAP in English 1859 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Paris, July 18—Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski stayed in Paris after the Tuesday ministerial "two-plus-four" meeting to start his visit to France paid at the invitation of French Foreign Affairs Minister Roland Dumas.

Today, Minister Skubiszewski was received by French President Francois Mitterrand. The hour-long talk focused on the "two-plus-four" meeting, on the future of Europe and on bilateral Polish-French relations.

Skubiszewski held several rounds of talks with members of the French Government and leading politicians. He met with Minister of Industry Roger Fouroux to discuss bilateral economic cooperation and with chairman of the constitutional council, former minister of justice Robert Badinter.

The Polish minister also met with French Minister for Foreign Trade Jean-Marie Rausch who cochairs the Polish-French Economic Commission.

Finally, Minister Skubiszewski held talks with his French counterpart Roland Dumas after which the two held a joint press conference.

France 'Most Important Political Partner'

LD1807220390 Warsaw PAP in English 2053 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Paris, July 18—France is Poland's most important political partner, said Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Krzysztof Skubiszewski during a press conference held here today, after Skubiszewski's reception by French President Francois Mitterrand.

Germany is our neighbour. One has to have good relations with neighbours. However France is our most important political partner, said Skubiszewski.

Expressing a wish for a greater presence of French enterprises and businessmen in Poland, Skubiszewski said that there favourable conditions and all possibilities in Poland for economic cooperation with France.

Continued U.S. Presence in Europe Urged

AU1907093890 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 13 Jul 90 pp 1, 5

[Interview with Kazimierz Dziewanowski, new ambassador to the United States, by Katarzyna Kolodziejczyk in Warsaw; date not given: "Politics Are Meant To Be Attractive"]

[Text] [Kolodziejczyk] You are going to Washington as Polish ambassador at a special time. Serious changes are occurring in our part of Europe, the relationship between the Polish Embassy and the U.S. Government is changing, and Polish society's expectations vis-a-vis the United States have also increased markedly. How then do you view your mission, and what goals have you set yourself?

[Dziewanowski] We want to alter our embassy's image in the eyes of the U.S. public and Polish Americans, and we want to do so as quickly as possible. The enormous changes in Europe and the whole world, which we are witnessing, are a contributing factor.

The balance of forces in Europe has changed, and so has the situation in Germany and other neighboring countries, especially in the south. Finally, the profound crisis and changes in the Soviet Union show that the political map of Poland, Europe, and the world is transforming itself completely at the present time.

I realize this is a special time. I also realize that I have an exceptional opportunity and that I am faced with a difficult challenge, the likes of which no one at this mission has faced for a long, long time.

[Kolodziejczyk] Which are the most important tasks ahead of you?

[Dziewanowski] I have held many talks with people representing the authorities in today's Poland, who are attempting to define an entirely new foreign policy. They are also faced with an enormous challenge. In a nutshell, the group of people now responsible for our country's fortunes must perform work which in a normal country takes decades, entire generations.

[Kolodziejczyk] What place does the United States occupy in the foreign policy of the Polish Republic?

[Dziewanowski] First, we would like to convince decisionmaking circles—the government and Congress, as well as some U.S. organizations and ordinary citizens—that Poland has become a sovereign country which is shaping its own foreign policy.

Second, examining our country's foreign policy, we notice certain areas in which the interests of both countries are convergent. We will have to convince the Americans that that is how it is, and that is how we view things.

For example, the formation of a new European order is a question of cooperation that embraces both West Europe and the central and eastern parts of the continent that are liberating themselves and converting to democracy, not to mention united Germany. We and the whole world are just beginning to adapt ourselves to this new situation. The point is to create in Europe an order that guarantees security and the interests of countries great and small, that finally eliminates the threat of war, and abolishes the continental divisions, including the economic ones.

This is not so easy. The Americans have a favorable approach toward these processes, which are the culmination of decades of U.S. efforts. On the other hand, they are openly saying that the United States' withdrawal behind its own walls after each world war and nonparticipation in the resolution of world issues has proved very expensive for the world twice already. The point is to stop the United States from withdrawing for the third time and denying its responsibility for the course of world events.

That also concerns us, for Polish foreign policy envisages a place for the United States in Europe and in decisionmaking processes concerning European affairs. The Polish Government is in favor of the continued existence of NATO, as well as the continued presence of U.S. forces in Europe. We see this as a certain guarantee of security; not just we, but many former Warsaw Pact members as well.

[Kolodziejczyk] What practical connection does the U.S. presence in Europe have with our security?

[Dziewanowski] A close one. This will probably be evident after the end of the "two-plus-four" talks, which are to determine Germany's future. A lot indicates that NATO will continue to exist, although its nature will change. Within the framework of this organization, the continued presence of U.S. forces in Europe is foreseen.

This creates a certain platform of accord, cooperation, and partnership between Poland and the United States; however, I wish to make it clear that Poland, a medium-sized country entwined in a profound economic crisis, cannot exert major influence on the decisions reached by the great powers. Our constructive stance and our approach, expressed in our proposals, creates certain opportunities for us, and encourages warm feelings toward Poland and a desire to cooperate with it.

This is an old thesis which I, as a writer, have often written about. The point is that a country in difficulty, a country trying to extricate itself from a crisis that occurred through no fault of its own, cannot pursue negative politics, in other words politics limited to the voicing of protests and expressing of fears. Effective politics must be militant and positive at the same time. It has to put forth suggestions that might also be interesting for other, stronger partners and which take our own interests into account at the same time. Politics is meant to be attractive.

Such an approach also makes Washington interested in Poland. A country which until now was viewed by U.S. politicians solely in the light of the U.S.-USSR conflict suddenly turns out to be a sovereign one, pursuing its own policies, and having certain things to offer.

[Kolodziejczyk] Let us get back to the subject of U.S. forces in Europe. There are fears that they will be stationed on FRG territory on the basis of a treaty, which means that Germany might be able to dismiss them. So what is the future of this issue?

[Dziewanowski] It is difficult for me to give a reply, and I do not think anyone can for the time being. Basically it is up to the great powers and "the two-plus-four" participants.

[Kolodziejczyk] What will the Polish Embassy ask of the U.S. authorities concerning economic issues?

[Dziewanowski] We want the United States to help us resolve our difficulties, especially those connected with debts. A lot can be achieved here, but there is not much we can resolve in the United States, because our debts there are small. Our European debts are more serious. It is important for the United States to give us clear signs of wanting to help us because that country's opinion counts a lot in such international institutions as the IMF and World Bank.

[Kolodziejczyk] Do we want the Americans to give us credibility?

[Dziewanowski] Yes. It is important for the world to know that the United States likes us and wants to help us. Some things have already been achieved. For example, the United States has decided to take the first steps in reducing Polish debts. That is no breakthrough, but it is important.

[Kolodziejczyk] Are you talking about Finance Minister Leszek Balcerowicz's recent U.S. visit?

[Dziewanowski] Yes. President Bush has announced a partial compliance with the Polish postulates concerning a reduction of our U.S. debts. This is a certain achievement, for it has always been said that the United States should not create a precedence like this, because it would cause a flood of similar postulates from other countries. We made it clear, however, that Poland is an exceptional case, for Polish debts are not just the outcome of Polish events, but the outcome of the general situation in the past. It is not a sovereign Polish Government that incurred these debts and accounted for the use of the loans. All that is very important.

Poland is now on the path of democracy and is converting from a command economy to a free market one. That means it is in an exceptional situation. There is nothing with which one can compare our situation, not even the problems of third world countries. A failure to understand Polish postulates could lead to a failure of the Polish experiment, which sets an example for many other countries. That would simply be a great catastrophe, not just for Poland, but also for the West. As we can see, the United States is beginning to understand that. Of course, this poses great tasks for the Polish Embassy.

[Kolodziejczyk] What program do you have for Polish Americans?

[Dziewanowski] That is another great set of issues. We have to raise cooperation between Poland and its embassy on the one hand and emigre Poles on the other to a completely new level. Much damage has been wrought in this sphere, and a lot of good will and many opportunities have been wasted. We must correct this. Of course, one cannot make far-reaching promises, but I assure you we will also do what we can to alter this state of affairs.

[Kolodziejczyk] What are your personal hopes and fears when taking up such an important post for Poland?

[Dziewanowski] There are two kinds of fears. Certain phenomena that have recently occurred in Poland are causing concern across the ocean. The question emerges whether the situation in Poland is becoming unstable and turning into a war between everyone.

I will not conceal fears of a more personal nature. I have spent all my life as a writer. I have been interested in politics and diplomacy for many years, but I have never indulged in them in practice. Therefore, I am afraid of failing.

[Kolodziejczyk] Good luck, and thank you for the interview!

Ukraine Travel Restrictions Said To Affect Poles

LD1807181490 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Warsaw, July 18—The Presidium of the Lvov district People's Council adopted a resolution, to be effective as of July 20, which seems to be restrictive in relation to Poles visiting that district.

The resolution obliges foreign tourists who make a transit through the district to have a proper note in customs declarations, to take special transit routes and to leave the district in 24 hours. It says that the longer stay in the area and also the taking of different routes than those marked out will be punished with a fine.

Under the resolution foreign tourists who have reached Lvov as the place of destination are not allowed to use their own cars in the city and they can park only on special parking lots .

According to the Polish Foreign Ministry the measures announced by the Lvov district authorities do not conform to binding state regulations concerning tourist traffic in the Soviet Union.

The suprising resolution of the Lvov council gives rise to concern. The Polish Foreign Ministry, trying to prevent it from affecting Polish-Ukrainian relations, took immediate moves aimed at explaining the situation and its going to hold talks with Ukrainian partners in the coming days.

New Internal Affairs Minister on Reforms

AU1907091690 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 14-15 Jul 90 pp 1, 3

[Interview with new Internal Affairs Minister Krzysztof Kozlowski by Ewa Szempinska; place and date not given: "Like a Knight on a Chess Board"]

[Text] [Szempinska] Mr. Minister, your career has advanced by leaps and bounds. I have had three opportunities to congratulate you since March, and this is the second time that I am talking to you for RZECZPOSPOLITA. To what should your meteoric rise be attributed ?

[Kozlowski] A lack of personnel in the prime minister's cabinet.

[Szempinska] What was the first thing you did on taking up your post?

[Kozlowski] In March I began by inviting along the television cameras, which entered the building on Rakowiecka Street for the first time in the ministry's history. Then I started to deal with the police, because I considered the reform of this organization to be my most pressing and important task. In May, I was instructed to deal with the Office for the Protection of the State [UOP]—that is, the intelligence and counterintelligence

organization—but before I could do anything whatsoever, I was instructed to deal with the entire institution— the police, the UOP, the border guard, the fire brigade, as well as the the civilian ministry —and to oversee all these services. By 10 August—that is what the law envisages—I should complete the reform of all the divisions, but I can now already say that I will not fully complete my assignment, which cannot easily be completed by one person who is being constantly sent from one place to another.

[Szempinska] Do you already have a successor for UOP?

[Kozlowski] Please ask the prime minister.

[Szempinska] What do you think you have achieved over the past few months?

[Kozlowski] A start on reforming the police. This consists of personnel changes for the present, but structural changes, changes to training programs, and the like are also beginning to be implemented.

[Szempinska] You have become famous for throwing out generals. How many have gone, and how many have stayed?

[Kozlowski] My dislike for generals not only stems from the fact that as a poorly trained private I am jealous of their stars, but also from the belief that they represent a certain mentality that can seldom be changed. As much I as am banking on the junior officer cadre, junior not only in rank, but also in generation, I think that on the whole it is impossible to change generals. More than thirty of them are leaving, although the general of the fire brigades and General Ochocki, police commander for Lodz Voivodship, will stay. I would like to add that only two commanders will remain in their posts, and in 47 voivodships changes have been made in response to recommendations from local communities, trade unions, or functionaries themselves. I would like to point out that the personnel changes did not mean that we imposed new commanders, but, for the first time, consultations were held in all 49 voivodships with local community representatives (with the exception of local government bodies, which did not exist yet) who recommended candidates. Making choices presented the greatest problems. In any case, it was carried out more democratically than in other cases, and we have not heard any complaints anywhere. As for ranks, most of the new commanders are majors, captains, but there is also a voivodship commander who is a lieutenant.

[Szempinska] Have functionaries stopped leaving as a result of these changes, and what about the recruitment of new candidates?

[Kozlowski] The situation is better than it was, although I would not attribute this solely to the change in the atmosphere surrounding the police. People are also volunteering to join, because of unemployment, bad conditions, and the hope of earning a better living. In any case, we are seeing an interest in the police force, and we estimate that about ten percent of those who apply will actually join.

[Szempinska] When we last talked, you mentioned plans to train police abroad?

[Kozlowski] We are finalizing talks with the French and the English. Police officers will be training in France in the next few months and the English will help us in organizing antiterrorist and antinarcotics training, which is particularly important, because narcotics are being shipped through Poland. To sum up, the situation in the police force is not that bad, and there is at least a prospect of fundamental and beneficial change. The question of the UOP—that is, of intelligence and counterintelligence—is much more awkward.

[Szempinska] It is quite widely believed that our embassies were stuffed full of agents?

[Kozlowski] Despite appearances, the staffing levels at our embassies did not stem from the fact that they were occupied by agents from the intelligence service, but because they were mainly occupied by relatives and comrades from the establishment who had served well. There were not that many people from the intelligence service. If we had a good and competent foreign service, perhaps they would not be needed at all.

[Szempinska] Will you recall agents from their posts, and if so, then when?

[Kozlowski] If they are at diplomatic representations, then there are certain procedures for recalling them. The procedures are not at all simple, but I will, of course, recall them.

[Szempinska] Will they come back?

[Kozlowski] Yes.

[Szempinska] What have you learned about the ministry over the past few months? For example, what sort of links with the KGB were there? What prospects are there that a great many matters will be cleared up?

[Kozlowski] I tried, above all, to understand the internal workings of the ministry. Today I can say that it was a very complicated structure and too many parts of the puzzle are missing for it to be possible to provide answers to questions such as: Is it true that the Internal Affairs Ministry...? We simply do not know, because there is a lack of documentation, because things were burnt, documents were removed, people have left, or they keep quiet, and so on. Finally, sometimes there were no documents, because orders were oral, which was at least what happened in the case of the murderers of father Popieluszko.

As for the KGB, until recently there were official and semi-official advisers and experts in individual departments, and there still is an official representation,

although it is based outside the ministry. The KGB would be doing badly, if it lost all its contacts.

[Szempinska] Did the Polish intelligence service just carry out instructions issued by the KGB?

[Kozlowski] I think that if there had been close cooperation between the KGB and the intelligence services of the satellite states, then a total catastrophe would have struck the East European intelligence community following the collapse of the Berlin Wall, but, of course, nothing of the kind happened. Everything points to there having been no such close dependence, at least not in the recent past.

[Szempinska] Thank you.

Unemployment Trends in Szczecin Area Viewed

PM1807095690 Szczecin GLOS SZCZECINSKI in Polish 10 Jul 90 p 3

["(koc)"-signed report: "Szczeciners Without Work: Lines Outside Job Center"]

[Text] (From our own correspondent)—Figures recorded on the last day of June showed that 8,191 persons visited job centers in our voivodship and had their names registered as unemployed. This represents an increase of 1,000 over the number of unemployed one month earlier. In relation to the total number of people employed in our region, the unemployed represented more than 2.5 percent.

Let us now turn to more detailed statistical data. The situation in the labor market is best in Szczecin itself: The number of unemployed (1,120) is matched by the number of job vacancies, though here we must point out that, on the whole, the structure of the jobs offered does not correspond to the qualifications or the expectations (mainly financial) of the persons seeking employment. On the other hand, the situation in the voivodship outside Szczecin is very bad indeed, particularly in several urban centers. Here the proportions are as follows: Stargard—1,168 registered unemployed against 62 job vacancies; Nowogard—880 registered unemployed and 57 job vacancies; Gryfice—1,320 and 32; and Pyrzyce—913 and 2 respectively.

At the same time 133 enterprises announced imminent mass layoffs in which nearly 3,000 jobs are expected to be lost. Thus, the scale of the unemployment problem will be affected very considerably by these companies.

Previously the popular opinion prevailed that the majority of unemployed apply to be registered because they want to collect the unemployment benefit rather than find a job. However, it now transpires that such "fowls of the air" [who neither sow nor reap] or "professional idlers" constitute only a small proportion of all the hopefuls who wait in lines outside job centers. Today the unemployed who somehow fail to find jobs to suit them for months on end or even longer represent only a quarter of the total number of jobless; the other three-quarters are those who lost their jobs in the recent weeks.

And here is some additional information concerning the costs. Nationwide in the last six months the expenditure involved in the creation of a labor market exceeded 700 billion zloty [Z]. One-tenth of this amount was spent on benefits. In Szczecin voivodship almost 7,000 persons received a total of Z1,881 million in unemployment-related benefits to date. Additionally, in several dozen cases loans were also granted, both to private persons to enable them to set up individual economic enterprises and to companies to assist them in job creation schemes.

Government, Solidarity View Unemployment

AU1807090290 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 12 Jul 90 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Who Will Come To Grips With Unemployment?"]

[Text] A "Solidarity" delegation headed by Michal Boni, and a government delegation headed by Ministers Jacek Kuron and Tadeusz Syryjczyk met in Warsaw on Wednesday [11 July] in order to discuss unemployment.

There were 568,161 registered unemployed on 30 June, which is 28 percent more than in May, and constitutes 4.2 percent of the working population. The number of small towns with unemployment figures of over 20 percent is increasing.

"When the population agreed to the creation of a job market, they expected a genuine restructuring of the economy," said Michal Boni. "But this restructuring is not taking place, and present unemployment is merely a typical symptom of the recession. The government has a social security program, but no idea of how to combat unemployment. This is particularly dangerous, because a figure of 2 million unemployed has been forecast this year."

In Minister Kuron's opinion, the government cannot present any intelligent nationwide program to combat inflation. "The 'Polish People's Republic' enterprise is being closed down, and it is difficult to control the dynamism of the changes," he said.

Kuron agreed with the industry minister: "Let us forget about restructuring entire branches of industry." He recalled how over 10 years ago, the Japanese Government had discouraged Japanese enterprises like Honda from producing cars, and yet today Japan is an automotive industrial power.

Minister Syryjczyk presented a program for the restructuring of industry in areas of threatened unemployment, a program modelled on the developed countries. It is to be placed before the Council of Ministers Economic Committee within two weeks.

The 1.5 trillion zlotys which have been allocated for the Industrial Restructuring Agency out of the state budget will be used in the first place for investments, marketing studies, the import of production licenses, credit guarantees for small firms, information and training, and extended "tax-free periods" for firms investing in areas threatened with unemployment.

During the six-hour meeting, the "Solidarity" representatives suggested changes to the functioning of employment offices. Kuron admitted that they were functioning badly.

The government and parliament will ask parliament to increase unemployment benefit before the recess. The government committed itself to work out local economic development programs to be financed out of the restructuring fund, and approved 19 out of the 22 "Solidarity" proposed amendments to the law on unemployment.

"Solidarity" expects the government to immediately sign ILO [International Labor Office] convention number 160, on the open presentation of data concerning labor.

OKP Meeting on Privatization, Politics Viewed

AU1807092290 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 12 Jul 90 p 2

["par"-signed report: "Politics and Privatization"]

[Text] The main point on the agenda of the Citizens Parliamentary Club [OKP] meeting was to be the club's position on the package of privatization laws, but current political problems aroused the most emotion. Describing the current situation, Professor Bronislaw Geremek said that social conflicts (farmers) persist, and this places the government before a great test. It is not only a question of the security of the state and the observance of the law, but also of continuing with the economic government.

The issue of the last Sejm debate and the prime minister's first defeat also came up again. In Professor Geremek's opinion, a post-Polish United Workers Party opposition platform had now assumed a clear shape, and the Citizens Parliamentary Club had also displayed its weakness (of the 155 members of the club, a little over 100 had voted in line with the will of the prime minister). Professor Geremek considered the meeting at the Gdansk shipyard useful despite the attacks on the OKP. It provided a review of the positions of the representatives of "Solidarity" plant commissions and of senators and deputies. The chairman said that two events furnished grounds for optimism: the meeting between Lech Walesa and Tadeusz Mazowiecki, and the shipyard workers visit to the prime minister.

Not all the members of the OKP agreed with Geremek's political assessments. The views of those who were of a different opinion were best expressed by Deputy Boleslaw Twarog, who said that the current coalition, whose collapse is the subject of so much discussion now, had not been liked within the OKP from the very beginning, and that much has been done to bring about its downfall. Twarog said that actions that have had such an effect included the absence of contacts between the leaderships of various clubs, the lack of agreement on many issues, and the promotion of personal concepts of an electoral code that were incompatible with the drafts put forward by other participants in the coalition. In the deputy's opinion, part of the blame for the current state of the coalition also rests with "some people from the OKP."

It was pointed out during the discussion that the changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers were badly prepared: The commissions that were to express opinions on the candidates did not know who had really resigned from ministerial duties and who had not. This did not aid the prime minister in making the changes.

There was a very sharp exchange of views between Artur Balazs and Gabriel Janowski. Balazs accused Janowski of clearly torpedoing Saturday's talks between farmers and the government. Janowski said that deputies and senators had no idea of what people really felt and accused Minister Niezabitowska of deceiving public opinion about the farmers demands, after which he left the hall and did not return.

The mass media were later made the target of more charges of false reporting. The greatest number of complaints were leveled at GAZETA WYBORCZA. Marek Jurek and Ryszard Bugaj made statements that were on different issues, but were in agreement in their condemnation of GAZETA WYBORCZA. The mass media were defended by Deputy Jozefa Hennelowa, who urged deputies not to be so sensitive about their image in the press.

When the OKP started to discuss the privatization legislation, the debate effectively came down to one thing: Deputy Bugaj against the rest is how one could describe the lengthy discussion that was to clarify whether the OKP will back the bills proposed by the Extraordinary Commission or whether it will also take account of several dozen minority amendments. According to Bugaj, these amendments (which were backed by Senator Lipski) are aimed at providing broader public control over the privatization process. According to the rest of the deputies, they would effectively put a brake on the process. The view that was finally adopted (a quorom could not be formed) was that members of the OKP support the package of laws without the minority amendments.

PSL Deputies Discuss Land Ownership Acts

AU1807092890 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 12 Jul 90 p 2

["j.k."-signed report: "Polish Peasant Party: Concern About Land"]

[Text] Minister Krzysztof Lis, government plenipotentiary for changes to property ownership, was a guest at the meeting of the Polish Peasant Party [PSL] Deputies Club. The three-hour discussion focused on the Act on

the Agency for Ownership Changes and the Act on the Privatization of State Enterprises, which the Sejm will discuss today [12 July]. The PSL deputies were particularly interested in ownership changes pertaining to state farms. They were concerned about the possibility that Polish agricultural land would be sold to foreign capital. The majority of those attending the meeting were of the opinion that privatization laws should not affect state farms for the time being.

Minister Lis said that there was no question of Polish farmland being sold to foreign capital, because the law on farmland, which does not permit such transactions, is still in force.

Deputy Marek Pol of the Polish Social Democratic Union was also present at the meeting, and he pointed out that ownership changes can take place with very little public control being exercised, which entails a danger of financial abuse.

Professor Andrzej Gaberle, one of the candidates for the post of president of the Supreme Chamber of Control, was also questioned at yesterday's meeting of the PSL Deputies Club.

The last part of the club meeting took place behind closed doors. Before it began, Jozef Zych, chairman of the PSL Deputies Club, told ZYCIE that it would consider the suggestion of proposing someone from among the PSL deputies as a candidate for the post of agriculture and food industries minister. We contacted Jozef Zych again late in the evening, and he told us that the deputies had decided that only the prime minister had the inalienable right to nominate candidates for the post.

Deputy Zych said: "If the prime minister turns to us, the PSL Deputies Club will suggest a candidate to him."

Jaruzelski Receives PSL Floor Group Leader

LD1807203490 Warsaw PAP in English
1905 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Warsaw, July 18—Polish President Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today chairman of the Polish Peasant Party (PSL) parliamentary floor group Jozef Zych.

Zych briefed the president on a draft Poland's constitution prepared by his club which was discussed today by PSL deputies.

Zych presented to the president doubts aroused by the current state of protection, especially of Poland's western border in light of the structure and organization of Poland's border guard forces.

Mazowiecki Meets Farmers Union for Talks

LD1807125390 Warsaw PAP in English
1058 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Warsaw, July 18—The talks of representatives of the government with those of the farmers' unions and organizations were resumed at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy with the participation of Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki. Today's meeting is to discuss prices and other terms of purchasing cereals from the 1990 harvests.

The debaters discuss also the role that the agency of agricultural market, now being created, is to play in stabilizing food market and protecting incomes gained from agriculture.

Participants in a regional conference convened here today to discuss the efficient conducting of harvests and the collecting of grain in central voivodships are also taking part in the talks.

Further Talks Postponed to 19 Jul

LD1807165290 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1600 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Talks between representatives of the government and representatives of agricultural trade unions and organizations have been postponed until tomorrow [19 July]. Today an accord on prices and other conditions for the procurement of grains from this year's harvest was not attained. Speaking at this meeting, Tadeusz Mazowiecki announced that the state will be controlling the level of prices. Overcoming the difficulties and tensions in the countryside depends on the appropriate carrying out of the procurement.

No Results From Farmer Talks

LD1807215790 Warsaw PAP in English
2041 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Warsaw, July 18: Today's talks between the government and farmers' representatives did not bring any effects.

Addressing the meeting, Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki said he hoped the talks would bring about progress in settling the most urgent problems of agriculture. "We will achieve this progress if the sides concerned show their good will to join concrete talks and to seek solutions," he said.

Referring to farmers' recent protest actions, the prime minister said he did not like the form in which they were carried out as "we live in one state where we have a possibility to claim our rights by way of dialogue. We do understand the causes of this concern and this makes us all being obliged to settle these issues together," he said.

Addressing representatives of farmers' Solidarity and other organizations of farmers, the prime minister recalled that the government earmarked means for

cheaper credits for farm produce procurement. The talks should be conducive to the best possible use of chances that emerged. They cannot however settle all the problems. What we need is compromise, mainly while fixing the prices," he said.

Mazowiecki stressed that cheaper credits were introduced to help farmers, and added that the state would control the prices as the properly carried out procurement of farm produce was a condition of overcoming farmers' difficulties.

Talks on purchase prices will continue on Thursday.

Solidarity Adopts Draft Trade Union Law

LD1807200890 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] After five hours of discussion, the National Commission of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union (NSZZ) Solidarity, deliberating in Gdansk at an extraordinary meeting, accepted the union's draft, prepared by law experts on trade unions. It is to be sent to the Sejm before the parliamentary holidays. The draft has a character that is more general than the 1982 law previously in force, does not introduce detailed legal regulations in all areas of the union movement, and does not set any limitations to the right to join trade unions. It envisages a simpler and more liberal procedure for the resolving of collective disputes and the undertaking of strikes, but the right to organize them is granted only to union structures.

60 Percent Still Support Government Policies

AU1807130990 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 13 Jul 90 p 2

["J.R."-signed report: "Nine Months"]

[Excerpt] The public's acceptance of the work of the government has been falling steadily since September 1989. Nevertheless, it is still high; 60 percent of the respondents in a recent poll said they support the government. The greatest drop in government support occurred between November and January, following the introduction of the economic stabilization program. In September 1989, 95 percent of respondents thought Mazowiecki was the best choice for prime minister, but only 81 percent thought so in November. [passage omitted describing support for individual ministers]

Wroclaw Bishop: Major Dangers Are Internal

PM1807114090 Wroclaw SLOWO POLSKIE in Polish 16-17 Jun 90 p 3

[Interview with Cardinal Henryk Gulbinowicz, metropolitan bishop of Wroclaw diocese, by SLOWO POLSKIE reporter Zofia Frackiewicz; place and date not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Frackiewicz] Your Eminence, what do you regard as the gravest danger threatening Poland now?

[Gulbinowicz] Discord, which can wreck the nation's unity; splits between mutually antagonistic political parties. After 1918 there were 210 such parties in Poland. We have not reached that number yet. Back then quite a lot of those parties eventually disappeared after a while. The present multiparty system is a good idea, provided that all the parties serve the nation's interests. Individual political groups should not be at war with or discriminate against one another. This can only harm the nation and society. Consequently we should fear external threats less than internal discord. Our Western neighbors have their own serious problems to contend with, and there are many indications that these will multiply with the passage of time.

Therefore, I do not believe that any danger threatens Poland from the West today. Mr. Mazowiecki's judicious approach to the issues involved in German unification has placed Poland in a correct and advantageous position. The population of Lower Silesia have no reason to harbor any fears. Our people know that they are at home here, they consider themselves masters of their own territory—the lands to which Piast [Polish dynasty] rulers traced their roots—and now they should settle down to the task of finding rational and sensible solutions to the new local problems which arise as we progress in the transition from communism to democracy. [passage omitted]

Press Office on Iliescu's Meeting With Students

AU1907072390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0622 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Jul (ROMPRES)—In a note to "ROMPRES" on President Iliescu's meeting, Tuesday 17 July, with students' league representatives on their request the Presidential Press Office says:

The talks covered a broad spectrum of problems and it was in that context alone that Marian Munteanu's case was discussed. The cassette brought by the students' league representatives, to which newspaper "ROMANIA LIBERA" of 18 July refers in a note, not only fails to confirm Marian Munteanu's alleged call to calm and nonviolence from the university balcony in the afternoon of 13 June, but proves that not only did he not dissociate himself from the violence before his eyes (explosions, burning cars, etc.), or say one word of condemnation, but urged people instead to go to Police Headquarters. Of course, it is the task of justice to make pronouncements in that respect. We do believe the relevant bodies will assess the facts competently and free from bias so that truth may prevail.

The discussion with the students' league representatives covered a wider area of questions—the students' living and learning conditions, the student movement, the demands for a platform of understanding to put the conditions in place for real dialogue on all these matters.

Senate Resumes Proceedings in Plenum 18 Jul

AU1807122190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1023 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Jul (ROMPRES)—Romania's Senate resumed its works in plenum in Bucharest Wednesday morning [18 July].

The session's agenda includes a report of the Juridical Commission on parliamentary immunity and discipline, and the Senate's approval of the proposals advanced by Romania's president, Mr. Ion Iliescu, with regard to the appointment of the president and members of the Higher Court of Justice as well as reports of the Mediation Commission on questions related to the bill regarding the reorganization of ministries and the payment of leading-post holders in the government and ministries as well as the bill on the administration of the country's counties and localities till local elections.

Appoints Pop Justice Court President

AU1807192990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1733 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Jul (ROMPRES)—In its session held in the morning of July 18, the Senate approved the appointment to the office of chairman of the Supreme Court of Justice of Judge Teofil Pop, proposed by President Ion Iliescu.

The Senate had previously analysed the report of the legal commission of appointments, discipline and immunities on the presidential proposals concerning the members of the Supreme Court of Justice.

The Senate also approved the nominal composition of the four sections in that legal institution which comprises 40 members of whom 2 judges of Hungarian nationality.

Birladeanu Makes TV Address

AU1907112290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1004 GMT 19 Jul 90

["Alexandru Birladeanu: 'Let Us All Do Our Bit To Get the Cart Going'"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Jul (ROMPRES)—These were the closing words of the Senate president's televised address Wednesday [18 July] evening. Speaking in the name of senators, Alexandru Birladeanu explained the reasons behind the parliamentary recess idea and spoke about the relations between the executive and law makers.

On the idea that parliament would have to discuss a package of important and urgent bills and that it would desert its task if it adjourned the session, Mr. Birladeanu said that the laws as such did not exist they were not where they should be, that is to say on the desk of members of parliament, and that their absence had made parliamentarians think of a summer recess. In that way, the Senate president denied the affirmations of a cabinet member who said there were bills which could not take effect because they had not been enacted.

Reminding that important bills were introduced by the government in parliament for discussion those concerning the press and research Alexandru Birladeanu said that they should be publicly discussed before they are read in parliament, no matter if the research bill was now in its 14th variant following its analysis by the academy and other scientific bodies, and that it was in the interest of parliament as an elected body to know all the opinions on a law.

The Senate president then distinguished between urgency and importance for an act. In the former category he put the agricultural property act which should be passed as soon as possible so that when the new agricultural year starts in September one may know who and where does the sowing. The speaker blamed the government for failing to heed the Senate's repeated call.

As concerns the class of important laws, Alexandru Birladeanu explained that not all of them were urgent but that they had to be thoroughly good since they were not made for just one or two years, but maybe for fifty years, and that it would be bad if they needed to be amended within a year. To make his point clear, Mr. Birladeanu gave the example of Art. 23 of the bill on the commercial operation of state economic units, which he otherwise rated as necessary. Commenting the said

article in his capacity as an economist, the speaker analysed the possible effects of its provisions in order to call attention on the great responsibility of parliament in pointing to the government the consequences of its actions. The major objections to that article were:

An article on privatisation is included in a bill on the activity of state enterprise, but privatisation is far too important a matter to be dealt with in articles scattered in various laws;

The free distribution of bearer bonds to the employees of a unit would carry a measure of unfairness because the said unit is the fruit of general effort;

30 percent of the capital of an enterprise made into negotiable paper bonds could be bought at a very low price only to be sold at nominal value by people who have that capital now. But this can only be illicit, and this legal provision would only help it to become legal.

With commodities in short supply, this capital would destabilize the market triggering a fast inflation rate.

There is capital and capital, Alexandru Birladeanu explained. There is productive capital which is invested in factories, technology, which creates jobs, and helps the production of good, competitive commodities: This is the capital that we would like to have and that we welcome with arms outstretched. And there is speculative capital which puts commodities from one pocket into another, and in the process exacts a tithe; this capital we don't need.

For these reasons the Senate decided in its Wednesday meeting to suspend any recess if the government comes with a timetable of bills to be discussed, a request that had been made before.

If they are urgent, we do not adjourn, we don't need a recess at the expense of the country, the Senate president said among other things.

Next, Mr. Birladeanu discussed the Senate-Government relationship starting from a statement of a member of the executive about the struggle for power between parliament and government, which he termed as improper.

That is not true, said Alexandru Birladeanu, it takes time to get used to the separation of powers in the state, this is a school of democracy that we all will attend as hard-working students, provided the government does the same.

Alexandru Birladeanu took the opportunity to air some of the earlier problems the Senate blamed on government saying that they went unheeded.

The provision that says a government member must attend parliamentary sessions is disregarded against hundreds of years' experience of parliamentary life and despite the Senate's concession, which is against the rules, to accept a deputy minister. The Senate has set aside half an hour every day as question time: Senators, as a result of their contact with the electorate, with people in the constituencies they represent, ask the government questions which the executive must answer if it wants to be in touch with the people through their elected representatives, not only through public workers.

Not only has no answer been given to those questions, but no one knows if they were read at least, and if they were how much longer will it take to answer them.

There is friction in this work-together, Alexandru Birladeanu admitted but said he believed it would be overcome through mutual goodwill.

Our democracy is young, it is a few months' old, so it is frail like a blade of grass under snow. We are not allowed to crush it out of negligence, or partisan spirit, or ill will.

We must help it grow smoothly, get to democratic life as conveniently as possible, Alexandru Birladeanu said.

The Senate president commented in the first part of his televised address the parliamentary recess idea starting from certain opinions in the press, from what certain electors and even parliamentarians had said showing that in the parliaments of such countries as France and Spain the average number of sitting days is smaller than in ours, Alexandru Birladeanu admitted that such comparisons are not relevant because those countries "do not have our problems." Therefore, we may as well regard ourselves as being in session all the time. Yet, he said, parliamentary recess does not mean parliamentarians go on holiday. Two days every week are set aside for contacts with the constituency's electorate.

Mr. Birladeanu qualified as rash and wrong the idea advanced by an other wise respectable journalist in a large-circulation newspaper according to which the parliamentarians' holidays would be unlawful.

The Senate president also blamed another large-circulation newspaper for having published a good article with a wrong title precisely when parliament decided to send its delegation to Innsbruck, and for failing to correct its big error after it was shown to it. In that way, the journalist's mistake became the journal's. However, the Senate withheld sanctions, assuming that the mistake would not be made again if goodwill was shown.

Deputies Assembly Session; Munteanu on Agenda

AU1807192890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1726 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Jul (ROMPRES)—On Wednesday [18 Jul] afternoon the lower chamber of the Romanian Parliament resumed its proceedings after a week.

The deputies discussed and approved the report on the conclusions reached by the two joint commissions (senators and deputies) of mediation on the divergencies occurred in connection with two bills—the one on local administration until local elections and the one on the

organization of ministries and the pays for the managerial staff. The respective normative acts were adopted.

The proceedings will be resumed on July 19, when the bill on the organization and operation of state-run economic units on commercial bases will be discussed.

Upon a proposal by the doyen of the deputies, liberal Rene Radu Policrat, two states of affairs which, in his opinion once again placed the youth and state power in a divergent relationship, will also be discussed—namely, the July 13 march staged by Bucharest students asking for the release of their leader, Marian Munteanu, an item on which the government said it did not fall within its competence and that legal bodies will have their say, and the divergencies between the Ministry of Instruction and the Ecological University.

Students' Letter to Miners Requests Dialogue

AU1907075290 Bucharest ROMANIA MUNCITOARE in Romanian 5 Jul 90 pp 1, 3

["Text" of "open letter to the miners" from participants in the National Students' Congress; place and date not given]

[Text] Brothers, parents, Romanians: We are now turning the other cheek and, without imploring, we believe that you made a mistake. When you hit us we were thinking only of saying to ourselves: "Lord, forgive them, for they know not what they do!"

Our faces are turned toward you, our hearts are with you, and we believe that we have to openly look into each other's eyes and have our say in order to come closer to each other through dialogue.

The completely artificial rift that has been created between students, intellectuals, and other social strata is the work of people who cannot possibly wish our nation well. You must not forget one truth: We are Romanians and none of what is happening in our country should be alien to us or alien to our soul.

Do you by any chance believe that those who incited you against us thought of us as your enemies? Had we not become inconvenient for them?

We trust that, being sons of this country, we wish it only well and, wishing this country well, we wish you well. Did you not see that our only weapon was the word? Why did you answer with clubs?

Did you not think that your own sons are among us, that this country has to be rebuilt with our help, the help of the youth, those who are now studying? For whom will they work? Not for this country?

Your clubbing hurt and continues to do so. You destroyed our school and, for a moment, you crushed us as well.

However, we will not disown our position and we will not stop. We cannot betray our ideals, we cannot betray ourselves and you. We do not want to be traitors to our country.

You have to understand that politics is only a means, a framework for the country's resurrection and the resurrection of our people. We cannot stand the curse of always starting from the beginning, as we have done for hundreds of years.

And again, what hurt us more than your hitting us were the applause and cheers endorsing what you were doing. This convinced us for good that we should not refrain from spreading truth and justice by means of words and peaceful actions.

We will stay as we were and as we are: faithful to our aims. We will get closer to you and to all those who want to get closer. We will struggle to sow truth, so that our country will be a state of law whose fundamental law will be HUMAN RIGHTS.

Commission Investigating Jun Events Begins Work

AU1807122090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1010 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Jul (ROMPRES)—Romania's Parliamentary Commission that will investigate the causes of the events on 13-15 June 1990 and the conditions that favoured them started its activity. A weekly programme was announced when persons who may supply information will be heard by five senators and eight members of the chamber in subcommissions.

EC Mission Stresses 'Need Not To Isolate' Nation

AU1807192290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1709 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Jul (ROMPRES)—Commenting on the postponement until September of any decision on the part of the Common Market as concerns their attitude towards Romania, including the signing of the commercial agreement with "the 12," endorsed early in June, the newspaper "AZI" shows that the EEC mission who recently visited Bucharest stressed the need not to isolate Romania diplomatically. France, Italy and Spain, the newspaper shows, expressed their wish that against the background of the developments in Romania in the past six months, the community countries should pledge to sign the respective agreement in September. The newspaper quotes the French foreign minister, Roland Dumas, who expressed regret over "the isolation de facto" in which Bucharest risks to be pushed and criticized "the strictness" of the countries that oppose gestures of goodwill to Romania.

Appreciating those stand takings as shows of political realism rather than of goodwill, the newspaper reminds of a statement Romania's president made showing that the Romanians need "understanding, an open attitude, respect and esteem for the efforts of this people who shook the yoke of an intolerant despotic regime and now tries to build a new life for itself with difficulty." The newspaper expresses the hope that those efforts will be shown understanding.

Ceausescu Legacy Noted; 'Eluding Reality' Viewed

AU1807190090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1719 GMT 18 Jul 90

["Agora: Eluding Reality—A Practice of Ceausescu's Time"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Jul (ROMPRES) —Ceausescu no longer exists as a person but he still does us harm through the heritage he handed down to us, shows Constantin Sorescu, deputy for the National Salvation Front, in the newspaper "TINERETUL LIBER."

One of the Ceausescu-like practices that survived—and, in Mr. Sorescu's opinion—is the most dangerous is the elusion of reality, which is even more serious when the country's fundamental interests are at stake. Shortly after the revolution, Mr. Sorescu points out, certain political circles outside the country, whose tentacles spread inside the country, however, started to question Romania's statal identity.

The campaign because—it is a campaign in every respect—aims at convincing international public opinion that Romania is not a unitary national but a multi-national state. There are people who suggest that the Swiss confederate model should be adopted and others who claim autonomy for Transylvania, with its integration into "greater Hungary" in the offing.

On the eve of the meeting of the constituent assembly, Constantin Sorescu further writes, a parliamentarian wrote in "ROMANIAI MAGYAR SZO" of June 10, 1990 that the future constitution "will have to recognize the fact that Romania is a multi-national state and must renounce the formulation of the false, speculative idea of the unitary national state."

In his capacity as deputy Mr. Constantin Sorescu raised before the constituent assembly the problem of extremist forces' pressure on Romania in connection with the statal model it must adopt. The result? Mr. Sorescu was rebuked by two parliamentarians in plenum and by several others in the hallway. Essentially, he said, I was told I had done a service to the parties concerned, making their wishes known.

No, sirs, Constantin Sorescu writes, we must not ignore the campaign mounted against Romania, we must not repeat the mistake made by our politicians before the Second World War who refused to acknowledge the threats of those times. Today, both the Romanian people and the national minorities, who know that we must live together in harmony and cooperation on the basis of historic truth and that the maintenance and flowering of various ethno-cultural identities is an imperative that is conditional upon the maintenance and flowering of the unitary national state, are against this anti- Romanian campaign. We must give up the disastrous practice of eluding reality once and for all, Mr. Sorescu writes in conclusion.

Food Industry Minister on Public Supplies

AU1807123090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1026 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Jul (ROMPRES)—Immediately after the December 1989 revolution, the country had virtually no resources, the stocks were almost non-existent, animals of all breeds were in a condition of advanced biological degradation. The measures taken to import foodstuffs and revitalize animal breeding farms led to growing supply to the population, shows the minister of agriculture and the food industry, Ioan Tipu, in a statement to the News Agency ROMPRES.

Between January 1 and June 20, 1990, compared with the same period last year, the population benefited by 110 per cent more meat, 31 per cent more meat preparations, 71 per cent more canned meat, 168 per cent more fresh dairy products, he said specifying that additional quantities of butter 7 thousand tons, cheese 13 thousand tons, edible oil 17 thousand tons, sugar 26 thousand tons were delivered to the population. Significant rises were also registered with other foodstuffs.

Mentioning that there is the material base necessary for animal farming to meet the consumption demands for meat, dairy products, and eggs, the Romanian minister also said there still were syncopes in a rhythmic supply. So is the case of bread and flour which owes to the insufficient milling and bakery units in some areas of the country.

We also have problems as regards sugar and edible oil, wine supply and others.

In his opinion, the difficulties in supply are also due to the precarious condition of specialized transport means, of other equipment needed in foodstuff marketing.

As is known, to improve the supply to the population, the shops selling meat and meat preparations, dairy products, fish, bread, vegetables and fruit are now subordinated to our ministry. These shops which are being taken over by our ministry, are undergoing hygienization and redevelopment we are confronted with setting refrigerating plants in order as they had been completely neglected.

In conclusion, Minister Ioan Tipu assesses that a new climate of work should be established, the trade workers' attitude toward customers should radically change and an open dialogue be ensured with ministerial bodies.

Increased Meat Supplies Noted

AU1807171890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1439 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Jul (ROMPRES)—"In the first semester of the ongoing year we delivered to the population 279,400 tonnes of slaughtered meat, 162,000 tonnes of meat preparations and 23,400 tonnes of canned meat. Which, as compared with the same period last year, means over 146 thousand tonnes more meat, 38 thousand tonnes more meat preparations and ten thousand tonnes more canned meat,"

Mr. Vintila Rotaru, d. Econ., head of the Food Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, told a "ROMPRES" editor.

"Requirements in the second semester will be satisfied from domestic resources as there are many animals in the stock whose slaughter weights are normal. They will be slaughtered as free space is created in refrigerating storerooms, which are now filled with 42 thousand tonnes of meat. The fact is noteworthy that starting July 1 we no longer import meat. Over July 1-14 we acquisitioned roughly 35 thousand tonnes of meat from Romanian animal farms, while the all-country monthly average consumption stands at 40 thousand tonnes.

Private Entrepreneurs' Economic Union Created

AU1907103790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0919 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Jul (ROMPRES)—The Romanian Economic Union of Private Entrepreneurs has been founded with headquarters in Bucharest. It aims at administratively and juridically protecting private entrepreneurs and at contributing to a fast passage to the market economy in Romania by extending privatization.

The union's leadership requested Mr. Ion Ratiu to be its honorary president, the daily "DREPTATEA" informs.

Mr. Ratiu accepted it intending to put his experience at the entrepreneurs' disposal and, if possible, to facilitate their contacts with firms abroad with a view to concluding contracts.

Nomenklatura Members' Trials Begin in Brasov

AU1807121790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1020 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Jul (ROMPRES)—The Brasov County Prosecutor's Office has completed the indictment against the ex-first secretary and the secretaries of the Brasov County party committee on criminal charges abuse of power against public interests. The defenders Petre Preoteasa, Gheorghe Daogaru, and Ioan Furcoiu, Maria Cebuv, and Elena Schuster who are in custody will appear in court Thursday 19 July at Brasov.

Brucan on Future System; Favors 'Austrian Model'

AU1807170290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1432 GMT 18 Jul 90

["Political Life: An Interview With Political Scientist Silviu Brucan (II)"—ROMPRES headline; all quotation marks as received]

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Jul (ROMPRES)—"I don't think we can build a capitalist state. This is hardly necessary after all, political scientist Silviu Brucan told U. Valureanu in an interview for "ROMANIA LIBERA" (the first part of which we excerpted in our news service yesterday).

The well-known political scientist who resigned last February his position in the Executive Bureau of the Provisional National Unity Council but says "I was and I remain in the National Salvation Front" [NSF] because he had "fought to topple Ceausescu's dictatorship and contributed to the creation and consolidation of the front" shows among other things: "If we can make our choice I don't see why we should prefer a society that also has drawbacks. Social democracy is a better solution because it avoids the wide gap between the rich and poor in the United States, Britain, France. I don't think that persons who live on unearned incomes and millionaires who need not do a thing are an ideal worth fighting for. I favour a society where market forces control production and the state retains control of national-income distribution."

Advocating "a social democratic formula" for the future Romanian society, Silviu Brucan terms the Swedish model "a luxury" opting rather for the Austrian model." It is not very wise to jump from one extreme to the other and to take an uncritical view of the capitalist society" he warns.

Silviu Brucan resumes some of his earlier ideas and proposals concerning the National Salvation Front's ideology, structure and leadership. "After the elections" (of 20 May—e.n.) "I realized that the returns were such as to put all responsibility on the NSF" neither prepared nor equipped to play that role, "says Silviu Brucan who is of the opinion that a congress should be called "to clarify three major questions in the ideology of the front, its democratic structure and its leadership. In context, Mr. Brucan blames the front for being concerned only "to keep power and to strengthen it."

In another line of ideas, Silviu Brucan notes the rise of gifted politicians in the opposition parties lately, and says again what he said within the NSF "for which I was criticised" namely that "democracy also means a strong opposition in the absence of which it cannot be efficient." Also, he says, "pressure groups are important: Essentially, all organisations which make up a civilian society and which the more active in political life are, the more dynamic this life is are important" adding that in his opinion, "an important matter not only for the NSF but also for the NPP [National Peasants Party] and the NLP [National Liberal Party] is to [word indistinct] party strife which has emerged.

Iliescu Meets With 'Vatra Romaneasca' Executives

AU1907072690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2158 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Jul (ROMPRES)—On Wednesday, July 18 President Ion Iliescu met with executives of the "Vatra Romaneasca" Union.

Romania's president was informed about the actions the "Vatra Romaneasca" Union had taken to educate and develop civic conscience, to surmount some negative phenomena connected to the complex conditions of the democratization and national re-birth process, to protect and promote national interests.

Agreement was made that such meetings take place periodically.

Roman in Paris; Meets With President Mitterrand

AU1807173890 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] As reported, Romanian Prime Minister Petre Roman has been in France since noon today.

He had a 45-minute meeting with President Francois Mitterrand. According to AFP, Mr. Petre Roman said that his meeting with President Mitterrand had dealt especially with Europe and French- Romanian relations which, he said, are quite positive. France was able to prove that to isolate Romania is against the grain and against the very nature of Europe. It has constantly emphasized, even after the June events, that this isolation is neither desired, nor explicable, nor positive for the development of Europe in general.

Referring to the doubts of the other countries in connection with the democratic development in Romania, Mr. Roman said that efforts have to be made to dispel them. Mr. Mitterrand has no specific doubts in this respect, he said. The Romanian prime minister briefed the French president on the development of events in Romania between 13 and 15 June.

Further Reportage

WA1907141090

For French coverage of the visit by Prime Minister Petre Roman to France, see the France section of the 19 July and subsequent issues of the West Europe DAILY REPORT.

Pro-Bessarabia, Bukovina Association's Demands

AU1807123690 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 6 Jul 90 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Natural Ties"]

[Text] It is imperative for the authorities of Romania and the Republic of Moldavia to enact the following demands:
1. The opening of the border between Romania and the Republic of Moldavia, so that the citizens of the two states may travel freely, without passports, visas, or customs duties.
2. The citizens of the two states should be treated as domestic tourists.
3. The establishment of a public automated telephone network between Romania and the Republic of Moldavia.
4. The opening of a television channel for receiving Romanian television programs throughout the Republic of Moldavia and Kishinev television throughout Romania.
5. The creation of mutual conditions for subscribing to the press in Romania and the Republic of Moldavia beginning in the coming fall.
Pro-Bessarabia and Bukovina Association
People's Front of Moldavia
Romanian People's Front
Bucharest-Kishinev Cultural Society
Bucharest-Kishinev Cultural Society, Iasi and Kishinev branches

Iliescu Meets Moldavian Minister; Ties Stressed

AU1907071690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2200 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Jul (ROMPRES)—On Wednesday, July 18 Romania's President Ion Iliescu received Mr. Ion Ungureanu, minister of culture of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, now on a visit to Romania.

The interview was attended by Andrei Plesu, Romanian minister of culture, and Aurel Danila, cultural attache at the Soviet Union's Embassy in Bucharest.

Information was exchanged concerning important aspects of the political, economic and social life, stress being laid on the necessity to develop the ties between Romania and the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic. Special emphasis was placed on the expansion and diversification of the cultural, scientific and spiritual relations.

The concrete means of translating into life these wishes will be the subject of an agreement of broad collaboration between the Ministries of Culture in Romania and in the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic.

In conclusion, Mr. Ion Iliescu thanked for the messages he was conveyed on behalf of Messrs. Mircea Segur, president of the Supreme Soviet, and Mircea Drug, prime minister of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, and conveyed in his turn his determination to support all actions aiming at strengthening the ties between the Romanians west and east of the Prut.

Romanian-Yugoslav Commission for Danube Meets

AU1807122790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1039 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Jul (ROMPRES)—The 43rd session of the Joint Romanian-Yugoslav Commission for the Iron Gates was held in Bucharest on July 16 and 17.

Questions were approached related to the joint building of additional plants within the Iron Gates II system and to increasing the installed generating power of the Iron Gates I, which provides for growing cooperation between the two countries in fully capitalizing the water-power potential of the Danube.

Communique With Bulgaria on Environment Issued

AU1907071990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0616 GMT 19 Jul 90

["Ecology: Communique of the Joint Romanian-Bulgarian Governmental Expert Commission on Environmental Protection"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Jul (ROMPRES)—A joint governmental expert commission met in Giurgiu on 16 and 17 July

to analyse the protection of the environment in the Romanian-Bulgarian border area, in agreement with a protocol signed by the two countries in Bucharest on 4 July.

Pollution in the Giurgiu-Rose area was discussed. The Bulgarian and Romanian experts saw round departments I, II and III of the Giurgiu chemical combine. Since Thursday 12 July all plants of the Giurgiu chemical combine have been out of operation in view of a general inspection, the Romanian side said.

The Bulgarian side acknowledged on 16 and 17 July that all plants of departments I and II were not working as well as the visited plants of department III. The Romanian side will work out a timetable for the start of the equipment of departments II and III after their technical inspection is completed. The joint Romanian- Bulgarian commission will inspect the plant when it starts operating according to the timetable.

Measurements will be made by the two sides in their territory while the plants are out of action to identify other sources of pollution.

At the same time, problems raised by the operation of the nuclear power plant at Kozloduy and the location of the Belene nuclear station which is under construction were considered by the joint expert commission. A timetable was set for visits and technical talks at the Kozloduy and Belene stations.

The commission will carry on its activity as was planned.

Kucan Addresses Slovene Assembly on Constitution

LD1807175190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 18 Jul (TANJUG)—At today's joint session of all three chambers of the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia, Milan Kucan, president of the Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia, explained the proposal of the Presidency of this republic to begin the procedure for the adoption of a new Slovene constitution.

The adoption of the constitution of the Republic of Slovenia will achieve the political ideal of democratic and patriotic forces in a free, sovereign, autonomous, democratic Republic of Slovenia, which, through its will, regulates its relations and position in relations with other peoples of Yugoslavia and in the international community, on the basis of its own authentic interests. The 1,000 year-long aspirations and struggle of Slovenes for freedom and sovereignty acquire, with the adoption of the constitution, a new content in today's era, Kucan said.

According to Kucan, Slovenia has accepted the Yugoslav idea exclusively and always as an idea about a free, voluntary community of equal peoples, in which the national being of each nation is confirmed and developed in mutual interest with all the others. We Slovenes are not a people without state tradition, Kucan said, stressing that some refute this in the present current Yugoslav political discussions.

With the preparation of the constitution we are faced with the task, Kucan added, of opting for and realizing in practice—by affirming the lasting and inalienable right to self-determination—the full autonomy of the Republic of Slovenia as the national state of the Slovene people, in which all the rights and the quality of the autochthonous Italian and Hungarian nationalities, and the rights of all other citizens of the Republic of Slovenia, are ensured.

According to Kucan, the Slovene constitution should express the spirit of the time and the place of Slovenes and Slovenia in the processes of modern Europe and the world. In this process, when we see ourselves in a future Europe, we should not abandon ourselves to the uncritical euphoria that only our will and declared stances are sufficient for our success in it, the president of the Presidency of Slovenia, pointed out.

With its new constitution, Slovenia will be defined constitutionally and legally as a democratic, law governed, and social state, based on the sovereignty of the Slovene people, in which the exponent of sovereignty is the citizen or rather the people of Slovenia, Kucan said. He assesses that this is a break with the class definition of the basic subject of the political system and social setup as a whole. The position of the Slovene people should be regulated in accordance with the principle that each nation, including the Slovene nation, has the natural right to self-determination, which is also recognized in international legal documents. The amendments to the current Constitution of Slovenia, accepted last year, reconfirmed this right, so that in this Constitution we already have a basis for the affirmation of this right, Kucan said, and added that they also determined the basic economic sovereignty of Slovenia.

According to Kucan, sovereignty belongs to each nation, and as a result of this no truly democratic and civilized nation should affirm it to the detriment of the equal rights of others. It is quite clear, he said, that we are in the same position as that in which all the other people's of Yugoslavia also live and must affirm their full sovereignty. It is natural and democratic that every nation, including the Slovene nation, affirm its sovereignty in such a way as not to prevent others from doing the same thing, and in the process, on the basis of their own full sovereignty, negotiate and agree on their mutual relations and the realization of their common interests, including also the formation of interstate connections.

The proposal of the Slovene Presidency places the individual at the center of the attention of the future constitutional system. The Slovene state will be organized as a parliamentary republic, Kucan said, and added that the Presidency has not made a decision as to whether the parliament will be unicameral or bicameral. The government, as the central organ of executive authority, should be, in the framework of its competences, autonomous and responsible to the parliament. Instead of the Presidency as a collective organ, the individual republican president is envisaged as the head of state and the supreme commander of its armed forces.

Kucan stressed that, with the adoption of the constitution, the Republic of Slovenia would be constituted as an autonomous state subject. This is not an obstacle to Slovenia, on the basis of the right to self-determination, even now preparing and offering to other peoples, or rather republics in the SFRY, its proposal for a confederal system of Yugoslavia: in other words for the affirmation of the confederal position of the Republic of Slovenia in Yugoslavia.

The decision in favor of the Republic of Slovenia as a sovereign state is our common will, as expressed in the latest Assembly elections, Milan Kucan stressed. With the acceptance of the proposal to prepare the constitution in a democratic way, we are continuing the construction of Slovene statehood. We are continuing to do this so that in implementing our will we do not prevent other peoples in Yugoslavia from seeking solutions which are for them more acceptable, Milan Kucan added.

Kucan said that the elements of the offer, on which they would work alone or together, should be prepared with those who want the same thing for themselves and realistically speaking can achieve an equal, confederal position in a community linked by real, above all economic, interests. On the basis of now well-known stances, this is realistic at least for the Republic of Croatia, Kucan added, and stressed that the Presidency

of Slovenia had already made an initiative to the Presidency of Croatia for the joint preparation of a plan of the regulation of relations in future mutual relations and relations with other republics.

Official Reacts to Jovic Letter

LD1807180590 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1230 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 18 Jul (TANJUG)—Saying that the democratic government finds it difficult to rule under abnormal circumstances, Alojz Peterle, the president of the Slovene Executive Council, at a session of the republican Assembly being held today, referred to yesterday's letter from SFRY Presidency President Dr. Borisav Jovic to the Slovene Presidency president.

In this letter, which refers to some directions in the area of defense, the SFRY Presidency, proceeding from the stand expressed in the SFRY Assembly, "again underlines its resolute stance that it will protect constitutionality and lawfulness on the whole SFRY territory by all means at its disposal. If such acts are adopted in the Slovene Assembly, according to the SFRY Presidency, that will certainly have very serious consequences. Hence, the SFRY Presidency calls on the Slovene Assembly to do everything in order neither to adopt the program orientations nor to take measures to implement them, because then it will have to take responsibility for the consequences arising from such decisions."

Peterle Outlines Government Program

LD1807202790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1533 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 18 Jul (TANJUG)—"In a normal situation I would advocate a normal program of a normal government and I would submit a normal report, but in this case..."—these are the words with which Alojz Peterle, president of the Slovene Executive Council, began his report today, presenting the program guidelines of the republican government to the delegates of all three chambers.

Among the things Peterle described as not normal, he included the fact that "at the time when Yugoslavia was undergoing democratization, military exercises were carried out on its territory on the assumption that quislings have appeared in Slovenia and Croatia," and then—the letter of the SFRY Presidency to the president of the Slovene Presidency, unreasonable demands by trade unions, "the abolition of the legal and legitimate power in Kosovo" [as received]. "So far," said Peterle, "we have thought that we were striving toward the transformation of this state, but it all looks rather like its abolition and breakup." He added that "it was fine under Tito who sat on two chairs and printed dinars whenever there was a shortage of dollars."

Precisely because of this the Republican Executive Council is proposing program guidelines which would ensure sufficient room for maneuver to adapt to all challenges we meet on the way, said Peterle and went on to present this document. In the first place it is a question of implementing the idea of Slovenia's sovereignty. When composing the guidelines, the government was well aware of its responsibility, as well as of the Yugoslav and international framework, and it is therefore preparing its own proposal of the confederal system in Yugoslavia. On the other hand, it is preparing itself technically in case the confederation does not take place, or even, in case relations in Yugoslavia have to be settled by force.

The main point concerning Slovenia's state sovereignty, Peterle continued, takes us to precisely-defined tasks, such as the development of a legal system, state administration, an efficient economic system, the system of public finance, a plan of one's own defense, foreign policy, and independent system of public information, new intelligence and counterintelligence services and some other things, said Peterle.

Continuing his report, Peterle said that by autumn systemic laws will be prepared in the field of social activities and defense, and by the end of the year the laws which regulate state administration and infrastructure. By September, the government will prepare a review of federal laws in view of their acceptability for Slovenia. The first "round" of this job has been completed and it was established that 18 federal laws were not acceptable for Slovenia, and that 35 were only partially so. In other words, at least one article will have to be withdrawn from each of the latter ones.

Presenting the economic part of the guidelines, Peterle stressed that the basis of the transformation of the republic's economy is the regulation of ownership relations, and that the government will not introduce general nationalization due to numerous negative consequences.

Speaking about the "Yugoslav context," Peterle stated that the government is preparing a draft confederal agreement. We do not wish to stand in the way of a dialogue about future solutions in Yugoslavia. We are prepared for this dialogue but on certain conditions. One of the main ones is that we will not allow—during talks at the Yugoslav level—the federation to increase its authority over Slovenia.

We shall support all these solutions in the economic field which do not jeopardize Slovenia's economy, said Peterle, noting that it had already been "made to pay" sufficiently by the economic reform.

In his words, is is necessary to have an anti-inflation and stabilization program, but the Slovene economy was most hit by the wrong exchange of the dinar, followed by a retrictive monetary policy, an unsuccessful income policy and a luxurious tax one. For this reason the Slovene Executive Council insists that the federal government should amend its program. Above all—that the foreign currency reserves, unnecessarily accumlated and drained from the economy, be used for the protection of export economy, while at the same time easing the strain off the credit-monetary policy and reducing restrictions of the

monetary policy. It also demands the decrease of the federal budget in which the Slovene government will link with representatives of the Croat Government, so that together they can achieve necessary changes, said Peterle.

He also spoke about international relations, informing the delegates that the government representatives visited a number of political centers in the world and in neighboring areas, in the hope of briefing them on Slovenia's stands. World reactions on the situation in Slovenia and its policy were positive, in Peterle's words.

The world welcomes democratization in Slovenia, but at the same time favors a united Yugoslavia. We have explained to them that these two goals may not necessarily be contradictory. However, we have said that we are not separatists, because in that case we would adopt a document on separation and not one on sovereignty, said Peterle.

Presidency Proposes New Constitution

LD1907030390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1649 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 18 Jul (TANJUG)—The Croatian Presidency, at its session today presided over by President Dr. Franjo Tudjman, adopted a decision proposing to the Croatian Assembly to adopt a constitution of the Republic of Croatia proceeding from the fact that the Croatian Constitution adopted in 1974 in its numerous provisions represents a legal impediment for development of modern forms of political, economic, and civic life of Croatian citizens, and for normal functioning of government bodies, state administration and social institutions. The Presidency concluded that gradual changing of the Constitution through amendments is ineffective.

The Presidency also concluded that electoral political programs of most political parties in Croatia supported development of a political and economic system based on the principles of parliamentarism, market economy, recognition of human rights, and legal order, and hence it is possible to adopt a constitution which expresses the political opinion and will of the majority of people.

In this connection the Presidency proposes that the Croatian Assembly's constitutional commission, which is to be composed of expert members from different parties, make a draft proposal of the constitution by 15 September 1990. [passage omitted]

Federal Commission To Assess Declaration

LD1807181790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1703 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jul (TANJUG)—The Legislative and Legal Commission of the Yugoslav Assembly's Federal Chamber concluded today that there is no basis for raising the question of the constitutionality of Serbia's recent decision to suspend the Kosovo Assembly and its Executive Council.

At the same time, the commission joined in the initiative of the SFRY Presidency that the Yugoslav Constitutional Court assess the constitutionality and legality of "the declaration on sovereignty" which was recently adopted by the Slovene Assembly.

Croatia's 'All-People's Defense' Groups Scrapped

AU1807203890 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jul 90 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Committees for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection Scrapped"]

[Text] Zagreb—With the introduction of the multiparty system in Croatia, there is no longer any reason for the existence of Committees for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection. This is the assessment of the Secretariat for National Defense of the Socialist Republic of Croatia which has submitted a concrete decision on cessation to the Assembly which scraps the Committees for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection in Croatia.

According to the explanation, apart from the proposed decision, an initiative was also launched in the Assembly by the League of Communists of Croatia-Party of Democratic Renewal, through its delegation, seeking the scrapping of the provisions in the federal law on all-people's defense and social self-protection which regulate the Committees for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection. The League of Communists of Croatia-Party of Democratic Renewal announced that its members will no longer take part in the work of these committees which were in fact this party's organs prior to the discarding of provisions on the leading role of the League of Communists in society.

Pristina's Jasari Addresses Kosovo 'Question'

LD1907123490 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1117 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Text] Pristina, 19 Jul (TANJUG)—Pristina party chief Dr Gani Jasari said in an interview to RILINDJA that one of the reasons for his refusal of the post of general director of the RILINDJA publishing house was that he did not want to follow the order on suspending some 13 to 15 journalists and editors of the RILINDJA daily.

I think that repressive measures in media can achieve nothing, and that the suspension of journalists and editors would lead to a total blockade of Albanian-language informing in Kosovo, Jasari added.

Jasari also said that even after the "total suspension of autonomy," he maintains the stand that Kosovo is and should remain a constitutive part of the Yugoslav Federation.

The Assembly of Serbia, a part of which is Kosovo, suspended the Kosovo Assembly and government on July 9 after the ethnic Albanian deputies practically proclaimed Kosovo a republic in an unconstitutional manner.

The province belongs to all people who live there. The Kosovo question therefore cannot be resolved by dictate, outvoting and oppression. The thesis that it can be resolved without ethnic Albanians and by introducing censorship in media is also wrong, Jasari concluded in his interview. Under a decision of the Assembly of Serbia, Jasari has been named director of the temporary management of RILINDJA.

9 Jul RILINDJA 'Banned'; 'Untrue' News Cited

AU1807125090 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 10 Jul 90 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Yesterday's RILINDJA Also Banned"]

[Text] The distribution of RILINDJA of 9 July was prohibited at 0400 early yesterday morning by a decision of Jovica Jovanovic, Pristina District deputy public prosecutor, and the entire print run was seized by the militia.

The prosecutor's explanatory statement said among other things:

"The daily newspaper RILINDJA of 9 July includes articles of the type referred to in the accusation, as well as a series of other items which, taken as a whole, provide untrue and alarming news, allege state violence and the occupation of part of the state's territory, and speculate again about the alleged poisoning of Albanian-nationality schoolchildren, while also exhibiting unconcealed efforts to create a republic of Kosovo."

Because of the ban on yesterday's paper and that of 6 July, RILINDJA workers made a strong protest yesterday with a letter to the public and a one-hour strike at the Pristina Press Center.

We express sincere regret to our readers that their constitutional right to have media in their mother tongue has been curtailed after almost five decades of RILINDJA's publication. We will continue to make efforts to fully and objectively exercise our profession as journalists according to the Journalists' Code of Practice and the Law on Information, as we have done so far.

Slovenes, Croats Protest Assembly's Suspension

AU1807172990 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jul 90 p 4

[Unattributed report: "The Assembly Is Not Blocked"]

[Text] The application of the law on a temporary suspension of the Kosovo Assembly and Executive Council will not block the work of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, because, according to the aforementioned law, the assembly was not dissolved, but only "stopped working" temporarily. The delegate structure is still there because some organs and bodies of the Kosovo Assembly are working normally, as are the communes in the province—which make up the delegate structure.

This was concluded at a session of Legislative and Legal Commission of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces which was convened at the initiative of the presiding working bodies of this chamber with the intention of clarifying the legislative-legal dilemmas after the law on temporary stop of work of the Kosovo Assembly had been invoked.

Participants in the session said that it was not in their sphere of competence to interpret whether the law adopted in the Serbian Assembly was based upon the Constitution, because this was a matter for the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia to decide on. However, the delegates again disagreed about the rights of the Socialist Republic of Serbia to adopt and apply the aforementioned law. The representatives of Slovenia and Croatia expressed the view that the Chamber of Republics and Provinces should work on the basis of a consent of all federal units, and were therefore against the adoption of the conclusion that under the present circumstances, the Kosovo Assembly can operate normally. The delegates from Slovenia even stressed that their delegation will adopt a definite stand on this issue after the Slovene Assembly has met, while the delegates from Croatia wanted the vote on this issue to be postponed.

Some delegates also raised the question of how it was possible for the Slovene Assembly to adopt a declaration on the sovereignty of the Republic of Slovenia—from which it stems that Slovenia either respects or disregards the federal law, depending on to whether it suits it or not—and at the same time question Serbia's rights to regulate relations on its own territory. The delegates from Slovenia said that the declaration does not have power of legal act, and that this was a political act.

Not everybody agreed with this interpretation. There were even claims that, according to the Slovene Constitution, the declaration was a legal act. The proponents of this view also claimed that the law on temporary suspension of the Kosovo Assembly does not mean the suspension of autonomy, as interpreted in some communities.

Despite these opposing views, the majority of members of the Legislative and Legal Commission was of the opinion that Serbia has the right to regulate relations on its territory in accordance with the existing laws and regulation, and that the newly developed situation will not hinder and eventually block the work of the SFRY Assembly.

Kosovo Independent TU Union News Conference

LD1807175590 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1256 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Pristina, 18 Jul (TANJUG)—The leadership of "the Union of Independent Trade Unions of Kosovo" warned at its press conference today that it would oppose "illegal and unconstitutional solutions on the suspension

of Albanian workers in Kosovo with all means prescribed by the statute of this organization." The possibility of a general strike should not be ruled out, but, only if no other means of struggle proves successful.

According to a statement by the president of the alternative trade unions of Kosovo, Dr. Hajrulah Gorani, the one-hour strike of Albanian workers which lasted from 9 until 14 July was "very successful." Participants in the "warning strike," as Gorani calls it, "behaved in a dignified and cultured manner, which cannot be said of the police."

Today the police are again condemned for cooperating with management bodies and dismissing Albanians from work, closing down certain firms, and in some of them even working instead of suspended workers. People are patient, Gorani added, but at the same time he added that it was hazardous to believe that they would obey everything.

LC, SAWP Leaders Address New Party Congress

AU1907104590 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jul 90 p 1

[Unattributed report: "New Force From Two Traditions"]

[Text] Belgrade—The convening of the 12th extraordinary Congress of the League of Communists [LC] of Serbia and the fifth session of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Serbia [SAWP] yesterday morning was followed by the first congress of the Socialist Party of Serbia in the afternoon. Prior to this the top organs of the LC of Serbia and the SAWP of Serbia adopted a decision to unite into one party. The founding congress of the Socialist Party was opened by Goran Trivan, member of the committee for preparing the congress. The former leaders of the LC and SAWP explained the drafts of the main documents—the program and the statute of the new Socialist Party.

"The 1990's will be remembered for rapid changes throughout the world, changes that are creating new opportunities as well as numerous uncertainties," Radmila Andjelkovic said. "Yugoslavia, a country of constant reforms, started with reforms long before the events in East Europe. Openness and free communications with the world have done their part. Unfortunately, it has been demonstrated that economic and political reforms in Yugoslavia have nationalism as their greatest foe."

According to Radmila Andjelkovic, people in Serbia think that self-isolation and tearing Yugoslavia apart do not lead to happiness.

"Unlike others, the left in Serbia has not been euphoric and hasty, to its own detriment, even at the cost of being accused of not being willing to surrender its power. Sacrificing Kosovo in order to swiftly introduce multiparty democracy was never considered, nor was the sale of our identity under the assault of the bourgeois ideology and strong anticommunism. The left has been preparing itself for major changes, parliamentary democracy, a multiparty system, and a market economy gradually and thoroughly. We, as the party in power, considered that to be our responsibility, and above all our responsibility to the people of Serbia," Andjelkovic said.

"The proposal to found the Socialist Party of Serbia," Andjelkovic said, "was accepted with the approval of not only the Socialist Alliance and the LC, but also with the majority of progressive people. We have already been working three years on this program for a united Serbia, a united federal Yugoslavia, and for a Kosovo in which all citizens and peoples and nationalities will be equal. The Socialist Party of Serbia is in favor of a democratic and economically successful society, social equality, for an ecologically responsible society, and a culturally developed society. It wants every man to live better and to be politically free."

"The Socialist Alliance," Andjelkovic continued, "is bringing to the new party the tradition of mass voluntary work in both its local organizations and a large number of social organizations and associations of citizens. This tradition could lead to a number of different organizations which will rally the supporters of this party and those who will realize their special and specific interests with the help of this party. With this idea in mind, the statute proposes the founding of a Democratic Forum of the Socialist Party of Serbia."

Announcing the decision of the 12th extraordinary Congress of the LC of Serbia on the merger into a single party, Bogdan Trifunovic stated on behalf of the communists that the communists are incorporating into their new identity all democratic and freedom-loving traditions of the Serbian and Yugoslav workers movement. However, the communists have clearly condemned all inhumane Stalinist methods of bureaucratic experimenting, personality cult, restrictions imposed on democracy, civil rights, and spiritual creativity, as well as other omissions and mistakes in the movement for which the historic responsibility does not lie with the LC, but with the leaderships and individuals in it.

"We live at a time of rapid and dramatic changes," Trifunovic said. "The constitutional system and stability of Yugoslavia and its territorial integrity are threatened with strong separatist and confederal processes. The LC is destroyed at its roots by the very same forces. Kosovo separatists, who work in collusion with their allies in the country and abroad, want Kosovo to secede from Serbia and are therefore endangering the security and peace of Yugoslavia, the Balkans, and Europe. Although it has had some good results, the economic reform is entering the crucial stage with serious problems of falling production and illiquidity. The multiparty environment is characterized by the emergence and strengthening of organizations that see the process of democratization in terms of reviving and affirming various ideologies, nationalism, separatism, and the Chetnik movement and

the right. The citizens are therefore very concerned for Yugoslavia and its democratic, socialist, and peaceful development.

"From this congress of unification we should appeal to all members of the LC of Serbia and SAWP, as well as to all other citizens who will join the Socialist Party of Serbia, to fully participate in the newly founded party. At this difficult time, when in the next few months we will be making crucial decisions for Serbia and Yugoslavia, the Socialist Party should act in a way that would rally the broadest spectrum of people in Serbia on the basis of its adopted democratic and progressive orientations. We must not spend too much time on organizational matters, and especially not on sorting out internal clashes and organizational or some other kind of confusion. It must not be expected even for a minute that after the adoption of the new constitution we will immediately proceed with multiparty elections in Serbia. Both constitutional and political relations in Yugoslavia will have to be resolved first. We know that a grave and dangerous situation is still present in Kosovo. Then there is also the congress of renewal at which we will decide on the Yugoslav organization of socialist and democratic forces, that is to say on connection and cooperation among the left-wing forces. Let us do our utmost and make this really the time of democratic and total renaissance and progress for Serbia, all of its citizens, and particularly those who work for a living," Bogdan Trifunovic said.

Serbia's Rastovic on Links With Croatian TV

LD1807115590 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0943 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Summary] Titograd, 18 Jul (TANJUG)—Dr. Jovan Raskovic, leader of the Knin-based Serbian Democratic Party, granted an extensive interview to Pobjeda of Titograd, in which he spoke about a number of issues concerning recent developments in Yugoslavia

"Speaking about the current position of Serbs in Croatia and the possibility of their autonomous status, Raskovic said that the victorious party in Croatia would not easily change its phobia of Serbs. If the Croatian Assembly refuses to accept Serbs as a national entity, the latter's demands will become greater and more serious, Raskovic emphasized.

"The separation from any of the nations from Yugoslavia is, according to Raskovic, too important an issue to be left to parliament alone to decide. He suggests a referendum as a way out, and insists that if the Croatian people are given the right to secede, the Serbian people in Croatia must also decide in plebescite who to side with. Of course, this immediately raises the so-called theory of the territory; but whose territory, no one knows that. There is nothing ambiguous about the issue of the territory. Those who are stronger claim that the territory is theirs. But the question is, which side is the stronger and who is weaker. I believe that no such battles or fights will happen, but the possibility of them is not excluded—Raskovic says in an interview entitled "Battles are not Excluded."

"Speaking openly and in specific terms about the idea of setting up Serbian television in Croatia, Jovan Raskovic stressed that the people are very enthusiastic about the idea which, according to him, will be implemented. The station will have its own newscasts and various other programs. Its transmitter will be built on Petrova Gora and its studios in Knin, perhaps in Vojnic, Zagreb or even Belgrade. The project is being developed by Belgrade Television. Raskovic also said that he will be campaigning among the Serbs in the United States and Australia with the aim of getting financial help for setting up Serbian television in Croatia."

Vojvodina Radio, TV, Newspaper Chiefs Dismissed

LD1807204390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1643 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 18 Jul (TANJUG)—At its session today the Vojvodina Executive Council decided to advertise the appointment of leading employees in Novi Sad Radion and Television publicly in accordance with the latest regulations on the takeover of founder's rights, duties and responsibilities over Novi Sad Radio and Television as a public broadcasting organization. [passage omitted]

In accordance with its rights and competence, the Vojvodina Executive Council at its session today adopted decisions on dismissing the following top employees: Novi Sad Radio and Television Director Miodrag Koprivica, Novi Sad Radio Director Milorad Vukovic, Novi Sad Television Director Deak Ferenc, the chief and responsible editors of Novi Sad Radio Programs—Dusanka Radmilovic in Serbo-Croat, Gion Nandor in Hungarian, Juraj Hriesek in Slovak, Todor Munteanu in Romanian and Roman Mirna in Ruthenian, as well as chief and responsible editors of Novi Sad Television programs—Petar Petrovic in Serbo-Croat, Korpa Bela in Hungarian, Jan Struhar in Slovak, Djordje Urek in Romanian and Jelena Kacmarcik in Ruthenian.

By special decision, chief and responsible editors of the provincial papers are also dismissed: DNEVNIK—Petar Ignja, POLJOPRIVREDNIK—Gvozden Miletic, MAGYAR SZO—Csorba Zoltan, HLAS LJUDU—Jan Garaj, LIBERTATEE—Bulik Joca, RUSKE SLOVO—Ljubomir Ramac and HET NAP—Biaci Antal. [passage omitted]

Macedonian 'Territorial Pretensions' Discussed

AU1807201790 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] The newspapers have carried the positions of Gligorie Gogovski, president of the Executive Council of Macedonia, which he put forward at the latest talks with a delegation from Serbia and members of the state Presidency of Serbia. As NOVA MAKEDONIJA writes,

Gligorie Gogovski most openly raised the question of the border between the two republics and asked for Macedonia to include in its composition the places [word indistinct] with eleven villages, Kacanik, Presevo, Bujanovac, Trgoviste, the former (?Neodinjski) district, and Prohor Pcinjski and the surrounding area. Nenad Manojlovic comments:

[Begin Manojlovic recording] As NOVA MAKEDONIJA writes, Gligorie Gogovski pointed out that from August 1944 to November 1945, Kacanik, Presevo, Bujanovac, and Trgoviste were Macedonian administrative centers which were administered by a presidium of [word indistinct] which means that these areas were an integral part of federal Macedonia. Gligorie Gogovski of course added that the action of the territorial delineation of the two republics was inappropriate since the territorial integrity of the Macedonian state was violated. According to him, the Executive Council of Macedonia proposes that a joint commission be set up to resolve the question of the borders between Serbia and Macedonia.

In this regard, it is worth stating only a few facts. Even before now, we have been able to read open pretensions toward Serbian territory in the Macedonian press. Some of the newly-formed Macedonian political parties also advocate the territorial expansion of Macedonia, not only to the detriment of Greece and Bulgaria, but also to that of Serbia.

The now publicly announced stands of Gligorie Gogovski, president of the Executive Council of Macedonia, warn that the official policy of Macedonia has territorial pretensions toward Serbia as one of its basic principles. Therefore, it should nevertheless be conveyed to Macedonian politicians—without raising the temperature and stirring up a conflict between the friendly peoples—that they should also examine the following facts in more detail: Was one of the basic postulates of Serbian communists both before and during the war and particularly those of Serbian fighters and units not the creation of a Macedonian state, even though many forces both at home and abroad were against the creation of a Macedonian republic? Did not the Serbian partisans together with the Macedonian partisans liberate not only Serbian, but also Macedonian, territory from various occupiers? Was the brotherhood of the two peoples not cemented in the (?streams) of the fraternal bloodshed?

Surely, disregard for only these facts out of the plethora of others is in the interest of some third party and not in the interest of the Macedonian and Serbian peoples? Is it not time for Gligorie Gogovski to more carefully study the history of the southern Slav peoples from the time of their settlement in the Balkans to the present day and, on the basis of deeper insights, to make assessments that are more relevant than those he so self-confidently put forward in talks with a delegation from Serbia, as NOVA MAKEDONIJA cites.

We are convinced that it would be better for some other Macedonian politicians, who have identical stands to Gligorie Gogovski on this issue, to further study our common past and to particularly think about the present and the future, if their voice is to carry far greater specific weight on the Yugoslav scene than it does now, with such unreasonable demands which can only (?amaze) well-intentioned people—to put it mildly.

Bosnia-Herzegovina TU on Economic Reform Process

LD1807163290 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1342 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Sarajevo, 18 Jul (TANJUG)—The alliance of Independent Trade Unions of the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina supports the proposed economic measures and objectives of the Yugoslav Government, but it does not back all the means of their realization, the organization's leadership concluded at its session on Wednesday [18 July].

It was pointed out at the meeting that the aims of the economic reform cannot be realized by worsening the living standard of the workforce. The trade unions will not accept the practice of declaring labour to be redundant and reducing wages by imposing compulsory purchase of shares in publicly owned enterprises, it was stressed.

This is particularly unacceptable in a situation when the Yugoslav economy is on the verge of a collapse, when bankruptcy procedure has been initiated in about 70 firms with a total of 65,000 employees, and when it is estimated that another 25,000 working Yugoslavs will be made redundant by the end of the year.

The trade unions' leadership pointed today to a need for a change in the activities of the organization at a time of major political and economic changes in Yugoslavia. It was also stressed today that the trade unions must adhere to their traditional method of work and fight for bigger wages and productivity and a better standard of living.

Bosnian 'Workers,' 'Federalists' Party Founded

LD1907100490 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0750 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Text] Kakanj, 19 Jul (TANJUG)—The initiating committee of the Workers Democratic Party-Party of Federalists [Radnicka Demokratska Stranka-Stranka Federalists] has been set up in Kakanj. The party membership includes miners of Muslim, Serbian, and Croat nationalities. Kasuma Topalovic was elected president of the party. At the founding assembly of the party on 13 July a Municipal Committee of the party will be elected.

Government Proposes 'Social Capital' Law Changes

LD1907110190 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1015 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jul (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia's government proposed ammendments to the law on social capital, to clearly define holders of the so-called social property.

Social property, a specifically Yugoslav feature, has not been clearly defined so far, and has proved to be ineffective in practice life.

The proposed amendments define state, private and social property as equal. The government also proposed that companies be the owners of the anonymous social capital which consists of operating capital funds, reserves and equities.

The proposal anticipates the sale of the firm to outside buyers and issuing of internal shares.

The amendments provide a choice for company managers on whether to constitute the firm as a shareholder company or as a company with limited liability. Owners of the capital have rights in operating the company proportional to their stakes in the company's fixed capital.

Money obtained by selling the company would be invested in a development fund, which means it would be invested in the same or in a new company.

The value assessment of the company, the selling procedure and registering will be entrusted to chartered agencies for restructuring and recapitalisation which are to be founded in all Yugoslav republics and provinces.

Velenje Drops 'Titovo' From Official Name

LD1807134990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0813 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Velenje, 18 Jul (TANJUG)—Since yesterday, Titovo Velenje is to be known as just Velenje. The attribute "Titovo" has been dropped from the name of this industrial town after a proposal by the Green Party was adopted by majority vote at the last session of the municipal Assembly.

According to NEZAVISNI DNEVNIK of Ljubljana, Velenje was given the attribute of "Titovo" in 1981 at the special request of the town's population. "This was at the time when the ruling ideology tried to use the brotherhood and unity slogan to wipe out everything that had anything to do with national independence," the paper stressed adding that "the concept of brotherhood and unity has already been consigned to the scrap heap of history and is today being used by the "storm troopers" from a nation that would like to rule over all the other people in Yugoslavia."

The decision by the Velenje municipal Assembly reflects the desire "symbolically to cut links with a political and economic philosophy and practice which prevented us from living in a genuinely democratic state," NEZAVISNI DNEVNIK concludes.

Budapest on Serbian Criticism of Magyars

LD1807195790 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] In Vojvodina, Yugoslavia, the society of Serbian veterans sharply criticized the Magyars because during the referendum held at the beginning of the month, in opposition to Serbian leadership, they supported the multiparty election system.

Following the elections, there were places where they tried to prevent local organizing of the democratic community of Magyars of Vojvodina with weapons. At one of the meetings of the Fighters of Vojvodina, the organization of Magyars in Vojvodina was called fascist. However, they acknowledged that the new education law and also the law on the use of language, which is under preparation, irritate the Magyars living in Vojvodina.